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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Morocco

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Morocco was held at the 4th meeting, on 2 May 2017. The delegation of Morocco was headed by the Minister for Human Rights, Mostafa Ramid. At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Morocco.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Morocco: Congo, Panama and United Arab Emirates.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Morocco:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/MAR/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/MAR/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/MAR/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Morocco through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Morocco, headed by the Minister for Human Rights, emphasized the importance that Morocco had paid to following up on the recommendations received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review and emphasized the action plan adopted to implement the recommendations received by Morocco from the various international human rights mechanisms.

6. The delegation highlighted that several special procedure mandate holders had visited Morocco during the period covered by the national report. In addition, Morocco had invited a number of other relevant mandate holders to come to its territory.

7. The First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women had been approved by the parliament and the relevant documents of ratification had been deposited with the Secretary-General.

8. The delegation stated that, following a national dialogue on a comprehensive reform of the judicial system conducted with the participation of all stakeholders, a charter on justice reform had been adopted. It included several strategic objectives aimed, in particular, at consolidating the efficiency and the independence of the judiciary.

9. The justice reform process had culminated in the appointment of the members of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, an independent entity. Concomitantly, the Constitutional Council had been elevated to the rank of Constitutional Court and procedures for access to constitutional justice had been reviewed by simplifying referral procedures and through the exception of unconstitutionality of laws procedures. Morocco had prioritized the preparation and adoption of organic laws and other pieces of legislation establishing

constitutional bodies to protect and strengthen human rights, as well as to promote good governance and participatory democracy.

10. The legislative and institutional reforms in the area of civil and political rights had led to the adoption of the code on the press and publishing, the framework law on persons with disabilities, the law against trafficking in human beings and the law establishing the Advisory Council on Family and Childhood. Furthermore, draft laws on combating violence against women, the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure had also been drafted.

11. On the basis of the conclusions of the national dialogue launched by the Government under the theme "civil society and its new constitutional roles", a web portal had been created to consolidate good governance and transparency and to strengthen equal access by civil society organizations to information on the possibilities of public funding.

12. The number of declared associations had reached 130,000 in 2015, covering social categories of persons from different regions of the country, and around 4,000 activities were organized by associations each day.

13. In the area of migrants' rights, Morocco had adopted a new policy on immigration and asylum that focused in particular on regularizing the situation of migrants in an irregular situation and asylum seekers. The policy had resulted in a readjustment of the legal framework relating to immigration and asylum, as well as the elaboration and implementation of strategies for the integration of migrants and refugees.

14. The first phase of efforts to regularize the situation of migrants had been launched in 2014 as an innovative initiative in the southern Mediterranean and had resulted in the regularization of the situation of 23,097 migrants.

15. The second phase of the exceptional regularization process had been launched in December 2016. The Moroccan authorities had thus been able to grant refugee status to 734 asylum seekers of different nationalities. In addition, 25 associations of migrants had been recognized, which had facilitated their access to financial support for the promotion and protection of their rights.

16. Morocco had developed public policies relating to the rights of special categories of the population. Particular attention had been paid to strengthening women's rights and equality through the adoption of the law establishing the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination. The reforms had contributed to improving women's political participation and to strengthening women's representation in communal, regional and legislative elections. The representation of women in the House of Representatives had grown from 67 in 2011 to 81 in 2016.

17. Morocco had extended the scope of its National Initiative for Human Development by implementing five programmes aimed at combating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion. Since the National Initiative had been launched, 44,000 projects had been carried out, benefiting 10 million persons. Efforts had been reinforced by a new initiative for the development of the southern provinces, with a budget of DH 77 billion.

18. As part of its legislative and institutional reforms, the Government of Morocco had promoted the Interministerial Delegation on Human Rights to the rank of Ministry of State. The purpose of that decision was to strengthen coordination at the ministerial level and give particular attention and priority to human rights. Morocco had also adopted an integrated human rights policy promoting a participatory strategic vision and a national action plan on democracy and human rights.

19. Collaboration had been strengthened with the National Human Rights Council and its regional commissions, particularly with regard to the receipt of complaints and grievances. A bill had been drafted to confer to the National Council the prerogatives of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, the national mechanism on reparations for children who have been victims of violations and the national mechanisms charged with following up on the implementation of conventions to which Morocco was a party.

20. According to the delegation, freedom of association was a fundamental freedom, guaranteed by the Constitution of 2011. The law governing freedom of association,

however, contained provisions limiting the exercise of that right, although restrictions in terms of yearly financial support could only be decided through the justice system, and appeals before the judiciary were possible. The emergence of a network of associations had been facilitated and a significant increase in the number of associations and in their diversity, as well as an increase in community action at the national level, had been noted.

21. More than 130,000 associations operated in Morocco, in the different areas of public life (economic, social and cultural). Over 4,500 associations worked on human rights.

22. Peaceful gatherings and demonstrations were guaranteed by the Constitution and the law. The exercise of freedom of assembly and association was regulated by the law governing public gatherings.

23. Freedom of assembly and association could be restricted only in case of non-compliance with the relevant legal provisions or of breaches of public order. The relevant decisions of the administrative authorities could only be appealed before the judiciary.

24. The right to peaceful assembly had been exercised in quantitatively and qualitatively different ways throughout the country. More than 11,752 events had been organized in 2016, equal to an average of 32 events per day involving some 824,085 demonstrators.

25. Many public rallies and demonstrations had been held in the southern provinces. In 2016, for example, more than 755 events involving over 16,162 protesters had been organized.

26. Regarding efforts to promote women's rights, the delegation indicated that Law No. 113 had been adopted by the parliament to combat violence against women. The law included a definition of violence and criminalized all acts that constituted violence against women. In addition, 144 centres had been created to provide legal, psychological and physical aid to women victims of violence.

27. The delegation pointed out that a law on human trafficking had also been adopted in 2016, based on four pillars: prevention, protection, continuity in the fight against trafficking networks and partnership with civil society. Measures to protect victims and witnesses had also been envisaged.

28. Regarding the right to work, the delegation highlighted that 51,000 jobs had been created between 2010 and 2015 and the unemployment rate had decreased, reaching 8.6 per cent in 2016. Moreover, programmes focused on incorporating youths into the labour market had been carried out, resulting in more than 100,000 posts for young people in the private sector. Furthermore, Morocco was implementing the "green programme", which aimed to achieve an increase in people working in the agricultural sector by 16 per cent.

29. Concerning the right to health, the delegation indicated that actions were being taken to improve the medical system and that progress had been made to decrease the maternal mortality rate, which had fallen by 66 per cent over the past 20 years. The delegation emphasized the progress made in terms of education-related indicators between 2016 and 2017 in respect of primary and secondary education. In addition, a positive trend had been noted regarding the education of girls in rural areas.

30. The delegation indicated that the number of people living in slums had dropped considerably.

31. The delegation stated the following:

> The Kingdom of Morocco has made efforts to improve the enjoyment of human rights in the Moroccan Sahara, in particular the new model for the development of the Southern Provinces, the advanced regionalization and the efficient role played by the national institutions, in particular the National Human Rights Council through its regional commissions in Laayoune and Dakhla, as well as the major and sustained efforts undertaken by Morocco for the development, the protection and the promotion of the Saharo hassani heritage which is enshrined in the 2011 Constitution as one of the components of the Moroccan identity. … Pending a final and consensual political solution among all parties to the territorial dispute over the Moroccan Sahara, the Kingdom of Morocco continues its efforts, in a participatory

and integrated approach, to promote rights and freedoms in the Moroccan Sahara as there is no distinction in the Kingdom between the Sahara region and the other regions.

The delegation affirmed that all Moroccan citizens were equal before the law in terms of rights and responsibilities, as was the case in all democratic States. It ascertained that the people of the Sahara were an integral component of the defence of the territorial integrity and national unity and were associated in all development processes at the national, regional and local levels, either through elected representative bodies, professional bodies and civil society organizations that worked freely within the legal and constitutional framework of the country.

32. The delegation added that "efforts are being deployed to promote the Amazigh culture, which is enshrined in the Constitution" and that, "in 2016, 600 development projects were being implemented in the Moroccan Sahara".

33. The delegation stated that "the autonomy proposal made by the Kingdom of Morocco constitutes a historic opportunity for reunification and a real framework for development, protection and enjoyment of human rights, as well as a compromise final solution which would enable the inhabitants of the Moroccan Sahara to manage their local affairs within the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Morocco".

34. The delegation highlighted that, over the previous two decades, Morocco had become a major actor at the regional and international levels in the field of human rights, hosting important international events such as the second session of the World Forum on Human Rights, held in Marrakech in November 2014, and the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

35. Likewise, an international forum on the role of religious leaders in preventing incitement to commit crimes of atrocity had been held in Fez in 2015, after which a draft plan of action had been drawn up to prevent incitement to such crimes. The draft plan of action was inspired by the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, adopted on 5 October 2012.

36. Morocco was co-chairing, with Germany, the Global Forum on Migration and Development during 2017 and 2018.

37. The delegation thanked the members of the Human Rights Council, in particular those who made statements.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

38. During the interactive dialogue, 25 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

39. Uruguay congratulated Morocco for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the inclusion of its provisions in the Criminal Code.

40. Viet Nam praised the political, normative and institutional reforms made by Morocco, and the public policies for promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights.

41. Yemen commended Morocco for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and for reforming the judicial system.

42. Zambia commended Morocco for facilitating the visit of four special procedure mandate holders, submitting five national reports for consideration by the treaty bodies and acceding to international human rights treaties.

43. While noting the significant strides made in numerous areas, Zimbabwe was disheartened by the lack of reference in the national report to the reportedly undesirable human rights and humanitarian situation in Western Sahara.

44. Qatar commended Morocco for its cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and welcomed the recent adoption of several pieces of legislation establishing constitutional institutions to promote and protect human rights.

45. Angola noted with satisfaction the reforms undertaken by Morocco aimed at ensuring that the judiciary would be in line with international standards.

46. Argentina noted the discrimination suffered by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in Morocco. It welcomed the adoption of a law aimed at combating trafficking.

47. Armenia encouraged Morocco to continue and further enhance activities directed towards eliminating discrimination against women, in law and in practice.

48. Australia welcomed the ongoing work of Morocco to strengthen human rights, including by providing training in observing elections, combating discrimination and investigating and preventing torture.

49. Austria congratulated Morocco on efforts to protect women's rights, its accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and its recognition of the rights of the Amazigh people.

50. Azerbaijan highlighted the adoption of the national sustainable development strategy for 2015-2020, which included several priority areas, including the environment.

51. Bahrain commended the tangible achievements in implementing the recommendations arising from the second cycle of the universal periodic review and appreciated the structural reforms made to develop the southern provinces.

52. Bangladesh commended Morocco for its keenness to mainstream human rights perspectives into public policies and, especially, in the national sustainable development strategy for 2015-2020.

53. Belgium encouraged Morocco to continue its efforts to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous review, in particular those relating to women's rights.

54. Botswana welcomed the development of a national strategy and operational plan for the elimination of violence against women.

55. Brazil congratulated Morocco for its efforts to strengthen the participation of women in politics and requested more information about measures taken to raise the public's awareness of new human rights legislation.

56. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the measures taken by Morocco to improve the social protection system and commended it for its achievements in combating poverty.

57. Burkina Faso commended Morocco for taking various measures to counter violence against women, children, persons with disabilities and migrants, and urged it to continue its efforts on human rights education.

58. Burundi congratulated Morocco for the numerous measures adopted since its previous review to improve the human rights situation, including in the justice sector.

59. Canada appreciated the amendment to article 475 of the Criminal Code ending the practice of allowing those who raped minors to escape imprisonment by marrying their victims.

60. The Central African Republic expressed support for actions to improve the human rights situation in the country and to rigorously address violations and abuses.

61. Chad welcomed several of the human rights achievements of Morocco, notably the organization of the second session of the World Forum on Human Rights in 2014 and the adoption of the law against human trafficking.

62. Chile congratulated Morocco for ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

63. China welcomed the charter on the reform of the judicial system, the national sustainable development strategy for 2015-2020 and the plan for gender equality for 2012-2016.

64. Colombia welcomed the incorporation of women's rights into public policies and the integrated public policy for the protection of children and persons with disabilities, as well as the withdrawal of the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

65. The Congo praised the new immigration and asylum policy and encouraged Morocco to continue its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

66. Côte d'Ivoire commended Morocco for its efforts to accede to international human rights instruments, for inviting special procedure mandate holders and for bringing its legal framework into compliance with international law.

67. Croatia encouraged Morocco to develop a more advanced legal framework on child marriage and the use of corporal punishment against children and to harmonize it with international standards.

68. Cuba welcomed measures to promote, protect and follow up on the implementation of the rights of the child, as well as the adoption of a holistic public policy to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

69. Cyprus commended Morocco for its policies and programmes to reduce poverty and ensure the right to food. It also praised the efforts to promote and protect the country's cultural heritage.

70. Denmark noted as positive the passing of the new press code in 2016 but remained concerned about the possible use of the Criminal Code's provisions to imprison journalists and restrict freedoms.

71. Djibouti appreciated the efforts made by Morocco to promote economic and social rights, in particular with a view to reducing social inequality and poverty. It welcomed the education strategy for 2015-2030.

72. Ecuador thanked Morocco for its justice reform, the public policies aimed at protecting migrants and its initiatives to tackle climate change.

73. Egypt commended Morocco for the efforts made in the area of judicial reform and the establishment of the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination.

74. Estonia called for stepping up efforts to designate a national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

75. Ethiopia noted with satisfaction the plan for gender equality and the 2015-2020 national sustainable development strategy to promote and protect human rights.

76. France welcomed the progress made concerning the regularization of migrants since 2014. However, it noted that legal inequalities between men and women remained.

77. Gabon took note of the significant achievements made by Morocco since the previous review in the area of promotion and protection of human rights.

78. Georgia encouraged the submission of a midterm report, as had been done in 2014, and the effective implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

79. Germany regretted that Morocco had not passed legislation penalizing domestic violence, in line with a recommendation accepted by Morocco during the second cycle of the universal periodic review.

80. Ghana noted with appreciation the accession by Morocco to some core human rights treaties since its second-cycle review.

81. Greece congratulated Morocco for its efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights.

82. Guatemala noted with appreciation the adoption of the national policy on migration and asylum seekers in Morocco, as well as its implementation strategy.

83. Haiti noted with satisfaction the successful economic reforms and the progress made concerning freedom of expression and the protection of the rights of migrant workers.

84. Honduras recognized the actions of Morocco in favour of vulnerable groups, the national action plan for persons with disabilities and the recognition of the Amazigh language.

85. Hungary commended Morocco for implementing the plan for gender equality 2012-2016 but was concerned about the discrimination faced by Christians and other religious minorities.

86. Iceland was concerned about reports of discrimination against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. It urged Morocco to improve the human rights situation in Western Sahara.

87. Indonesia commended Morocco, as a fellow core member of the Convention against Torture Initiative, for its efforts to improve legislation on human rights.

88. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Morocco for strengthening its social policies to protect the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

89. Iraq commended Morocco for the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and the Interministerial Human Rights Unit and the adoption of the national sustainable development strategy for 2015-2020.

90. Ireland welcomed the steps taken towards gender equality and urged Morocco to withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

91. Italy congratulated Morocco for the progress achieved in the judicial system and for actions taken to promote the work of mechanisms combating torture.

92. Jordan commended the measures taken to enhance gender equality and the efforts to promote less developed regions and reduce poverty. It also welcomed the national plan for children.

93. Kenya welcomed the participation of Morocco in the universal periodic review and thanked it for its national report.

94. Kuwait commended the positive measures taken by Morocco to raise public awareness of human rights and its commitment to the protection of human rights.

95. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the measures taken by Morocco to improve social protection by extending social and medical coverage to the whole population.

96. Latvia commended the adoption of the 2016 press code. It noted that the recommendation to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court had previously been accepted but not implemented.

97. Lebanon commended Morocco for its efforts to respect its obligations by enacting legislation promoting freedom of opinion and expression, protecting the rights of journalists and combating human trafficking.

98. Libya commended Morocco for making achievements since the previous universal periodic review and for adopting national strategies for sustainable development and youth.

99. Madagascar commended Morocco for the establishment of an independent judicial system and the adoption of policies aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.

100. The Maldives was encouraged by the efforts made by Morocco to protect the rights of persons with disabilities through the implementation of a national action plan for their social integration.

101. Mauritania commended Morocco for adopting a dynamic and participatory approach to the preparation of its national reports and for the legislative reforms taken.

102. Mauritius welcomed the strategic vision for educational reform for 2015-2030, which focused on fairness, on equality and on the promotion of the individual and society.

103. Mexico congratulated Morocco for its cooperation with OHCHR and noted that the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities was pending.

104. Montenegro encouraged Morocco to further reinforce the child protection policy and intensify its efforts in combating violence against children in all its forms and in all settings.

105. Mozambique welcomed the visits of special procedure mandate holders and the submission of reports to treaty bodies.

106. Myanmar commended Morocco for its achievements in advancing human rights and shared the concerns expressed regarding the high number of early marriages.

107. Namibia congratulated Morocco for ratifying several human rights treaties, including the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

108. The Netherlands noted that positive steps had been taken, as a result of the adoption of the 2011 Constitution. It welcomed specifically the legislative amendment regarding the perpetrators of sexual violence against minors.

109. The Niger commended Morocco for its efforts to enable the national human rights institution to be granted A status and for the reforms to the justice system.

110. Norway commended Morocco for amending article 475 of the Criminal Code and for having started the process of adopting the law on violence against women.

111. Oman commended Morocco for its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and applauded its efforts to adopt a national strategy for sustainable development after consultations with stakeholders.

112. Pakistan commended the public policies related to human rights, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children, migrants, asylum seekers and persons with disabilities.

113. Paraguay welcomed the reforms made by Morocco to guarantee the adequate functioning of the judiciary, to promote gender equality and implement policies to safeguard the environment.

114. Peru welcomed the efforts made to strengthen citizen participation, improvements in the social protection system and progress in the recognition of Amazigh culture and language.

115. The Philippines welcomed the steps taken to regularize the situation of thousands of migrants. It commended the enactment of the trafficking in persons law.

116. Portugal noted that Morocco had attentively followed the problem of out-of-school youths and dropouts, as well as the difficulties in accessing education faced by the most vulnerable groups.

117. Albania noted the progress made by Morocco in the domestic legal framework and the establishment and consolidation of institutions provided for under the Constitution.

118. The Republic of Korea noted that increased monitoring and cross-cutting coordination by the National Human Rights Council would lead to better protection of human rights.

119. Romania welcomed the development of legislation establishing bodies holding constitutional status for human rights protection and promotion, good governance, sustainable human development and participatory democracy.

120. Rwanda commended Morocco for its progress in improving the social and economic status of its citizens, in reforming the justice sector and in improving access to justice.

121. Saudi Arabia commended Morocco for its efforts to integrate human rights in public policies and to promote the right to education in the context of the strategic vision for reform for 2015-2030.

122. Senegal welcomed the adoption of an inclusive social policy targeting vulnerable persons and thus contributing to a reduction in inequality and poverty, particularly in the southern provinces.

123. Serbia encouraged Morocco to continue its policy of promoting gender equality, in particular in the job market.

124. Sierra Leone commended Morocco for adopting the 2016 trafficking in persons act, the efforts made to regularize the situation of migrants and grant asylum, the gender equality plan and the child protection programme.

125. Singapore commended Morocco for its implementation of the National Initiative for Human Development and the establishment of a social cohesion fund for persons with specific needs.

126. Slovenia acknowledged the improvements made in terms of gender equality, including the creation of the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination, and noted that significant challenges remained.

127. South Africa said that it trusted that a political process with the Polisario Front would be resumed with the aim of reaching a mutually acceptable political solution and that it remained confident that a referendum would be held on the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

128. South Sudan noted the wide-ranging reforms made to the justice sector, the efforts to strengthen women's participation in public life and the adoption of policies aimed at combating poverty and social inequality.

129. Spain welcomed the adoption of the new Constitution, which accorded human rights a prominent place and extended public freedoms.

130. Sri Lanka requested that Morocco share challenges and specific steps taken in the process of adopting the draft law for the elimination of violence against women.

131. The State of Palestine commended Morocco for its efforts to alleviate poverty through social and economic reforms and noted the improvements in education, including regarding the indicators of children enrolled in education.

132. The Sudan commended Morocco for the steps taken since its second review, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

133. Sweden made recommendations.

134. Switzerland welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and said it would support efforts to establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture. Switzerland regretted that Morocco had not yet adopted the law on violence against women.

135. Thailand welcomed the efforts made to guarantee the right to health by establishing mobile hospitals in rural areas. It remained concerned about violence against women.

136. Togo noted the 2013 immigration and asylum policy allowing the reception and regularization of the situation of migrants. It welcomed the remarkable work of the national human rights institution.

137. Tunisia commended Morocco for its efforts to alleviate poverty and combat child labour, and welcomed the adoption of the press law of 2016 and the law on military courts' jurisdiction.

138. Turkey welcomed the reforms to the justice system, the equality plan, the policy on child protection and the legislative reform improving women's political participation.

139. Uganda commended Morocco for its active engagement in the universal periodic review and with the treaty bodies, including the progress made on the national reform agenda for strengthening human rights accountability.

140. Ukraine encouraged Morocco to ensure that the child protection policy covered all areas under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

141. The United Arab Emirates commended Morocco for its adoption of the national strategy on sustainable development for 2015-2020 and the establishment of several programmes and funds relevant to environmental protection.

142. The United Kingdom welcomed the reforms aimed at increasing the separation of powers and, in particular, at ending the trial of civilians in military courts. It urged the implementation of reforms guaranteeing access to information and protecting journalistic sources.

143. The United States of America expressed concern at the mechanisms to investigate abuse and corruption, including in the security forces, and at the limitations imposed on the full exercise of the freedoms of expression and association.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

144. **The following recommendations will be examined by Morocco, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

144.1 **Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia) (Georgia) (Spain); accede to the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

144.2 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Estonia) (Hungary); accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal) (Togo);**

144.3 **Move towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);**

144.4 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Norway);**

144.5 **Formally abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**

144.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

144.7 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);**

144.8 **Consider withdrawing the remaining declarations and reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);**

144.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia) (Montenegro);**

144.10 **Accelerate the process for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);**

144.11 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

144.12 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and bring national legislation into conformity with its provisions (Austria);**

144.13 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**

144.14 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);**

144.15 **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Norway);**

144.16 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Philippines);**

144.17 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

144.18 **Take the necessary steps to achieve the total abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);**

144.19 **Consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Austria);**

144.20 **Continue interacting constructively with the special procedure mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Côte d'Ivoire);**

144.21 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Guatemala);**

144.22 **Issue a standing invitation to special procedures, as previously recommended (Latvia);**

144.23 **Take concrete steps to strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the United Nations, in particular those of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);**

144.24 **Accept the establishment of a permanent rights component in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, given the continuing need for independent and impartial monitoring of the human rights situation in the place, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**

144.25 **Undertake to fully cooperate with the United Nations and, in particular, the special envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara (Zimbabwe);**

144.26 **Comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2351 (2017), which extends the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and align itself with the principle of self-determination of the Saharawi people (Mozambique);**

144.27 **Cooperate with the newly appointed special envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara (Mozambique);**

144.28 **Accept the inclusion of a human rights dimension in the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Namibia);**

144.29 **Continue to work with OHCHR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to re-establish the humanitarian aid programme for the Western Saharan population (Sierra Leone);**

144.30 **Fully cooperate with the Secretary-General, the African Union special envoys and OHCHR on the situation in Western Sahara (South Africa);**

144.31 **Ensure that the Criminal Code is fully in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**

144.32 **Revise the Criminal Code and associated laws to ensure compliance with international standards, guarantee equality between men and women, criminalize marital rape, decriminalize sexual relations outside marriage, abolish discrimination against children born outside marriage, increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years, decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and develop public awareness programmes to address the stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Ireland);**

144.33 **Continue to strengthen its legislative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Oman);**

144.34 **Adopt and apply a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (Ukraine);**

144.35 **Take steps to bring the definition of torture in line with the requirements of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**

144.36 **Adhere to and align national legislation with the Rome Statute, including through the incorporation of provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**

144.37 **Continue its steps to consolidate the principles of human rights and public freedoms (Yemen);**

144.38 **Continue to mainstream human rights into various national bodies and sectors (Egypt);**

144.39 **Continue to allocate the required funding for the implementation of projects to increase the integration of human rights into public policies (Ethiopia);**

144.40 **Consolidate the experience of regionalization and continue the participation of youths and women in all the regions of the Kingdom, including the southern provinces (Gabon);**

144.41 **Accelerate the implementation of the advanced regionalization, as a means to further promote the participation of citizens, especially women and youths, from the 12 regions of the Kingdom in the political and economic governance of the country (Indonesia);**

144.42 **Continue to put in place public policies and programmes on human rights, including on the effective role of parliamentarians in the promotion and protection of human rights (Philippines);**

144.43 **Strengthen the achievements in the area of consolidation of human rights (Senegal);**

144.44 **Continue reforms to consolidate the rule of law and the national mechanisms for protection of human rights (Viet Nam);**

144.45 **Step up the process of creating the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Gabon);**

144.46 **Continue efforts to support the role of regional committees of the National Human Rights Council, especially in the southern provinces (Jordan);**

144.47 **Establish the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Kuwait);**

144.48 **Establish an independent, effective and well-resourced national preventive mechanism in compliance with the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**

144.49 **Accelerate the process of establishing the national preventive mechanism on torture (Greece);**

144.50 **Streamline the process for the establishment of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, ensuring broad and inclusive participation in the same (Guatemala);**

144.51 **Intensify efforts to combat cases of torture and other ill-treatment by State agents, establishing an independent and effective national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Spain);**

144.52 **Ensure that a national preventive mechanism is swiftly established and that the mechanism is underpinned by a legal basis and receives the human resources and financial means necessary to carry out its mandate in an independent and efficient manner (Switzerland);**

144.53 **Establish a mechanism to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Madagascar);**

144.54 **Establish a national mechanism for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Bahrain);**

144.55 **Continue promoting the role of national institutions for the protection of human rights by supporting the activities of the regional committees of the National Human Rights Council in various regions, in particular in the cities of Laayoune and Dakhla in the southern provinces (Bahrain);**

144.56 **Support the action for the promotion and protection of human rights undertaken by the National Human Rights Council through its regional commissions throughout the territory (Central African Republic);**

144.57 **Continue efforts to establish and consolidate national institutions and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Gabon);**

144.58 **Ensure procedures governing the registration of civil society organizations, including those advocating for the Saharawi people's right to self-determination (Iceland);**

144.59 **Strengthen the action taken by the national council for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular through its commissions throughout the territory (Madagascar);**

144.60 **Continue to reinforce the role and capacity of the national human rights institution, which was re-accredited A status in March 2016 in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Mauritania);**

144.61 **Ensure that the procedures governing the registration of civil society organizations, including organizations advocating for the Saharawi people's right to self-determination, are in conformity with international standards (Norway);**

144.62 **Continue the efforts of the Government to endow the national human rights institution with sufficient budgetary resources (Togo);**

144.63 **Make further efforts to promote the culture of human rights and human rights education (Lebanon);**

144.64 **Continue the positive experience of organizing human rights capacity-building programmes for law enforcement agencies (Azerbaijan);**

144.65 **Continue to train public officials on human rights (Lebanon);**

144.66 **Promote human rights education and training of public servants, along with the provision of necessary resources, at all levels. Local government employees, who have the most direct effect on its people, most often lack training in human rights or the resources to meet international standards on human rights (Republic of Korea);**

144.67 Ensure that adequate human and financial resources are allocated for the implementation of programmes and activities on human rights (Philippines);

144.68 Enable the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination through a democratic referendum (Zimbabwe);

144.69 Continue efforts to draw up a national framework for human development that takes into consideration gender equality and non-discrimination (Tunisia);

144.70 Decriminalize consensual homosexual relations and release those who have been detained for that reason (Uruguay);

144.71 Repeal article 490 of the Criminal Code criminalizing sexual relationships outside marriage in order to eliminate risks associated with abandonment and institutional stigmatization of children born out of wedlock (Belgium);

144.72 Prohibit discrimination and criminalize violence against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);

144.73 Put an end to forms of discrimination (including legal ones) faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);

144.74 Decriminalize consensual relations between same-sex adults (Mexico);

144.75 Ensure the same rights to all citizens, including those of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex collective, decriminalizing same-sex relationships and eliminating all discriminatory legislation on the basis of sexual orientation (Spain);

144.76 Apply and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law containing a general prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination (Hungary);

144.77 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations, including by repealing the provisions in articles 489 to 493 of the Criminal Code prohibiting same-sex sexual relations, sexual relations outside marriage and adultery (Netherlands);

144.78 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (South Africa);

144.79 Take urgent measures to repeal the norms that criminalize and stigmatize lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and investigate and punish the perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);

144.80 Repeal legislation, in particular article 489 of the Criminal Code, criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between same-sex adults (Iceland);

144.81 Continue efforts to achieve the national strategic goals for sustainable development (2015-2020) (Oman);

144.82 Continue to develop and implement development programmes and to improve the economic capacities of the entire country, including in the southern provinces of Morocco (Saudi Arabia);

144.83 Speed up the implementation of the national policy on climate change (Cuba);

144.84 Strengthen the mainstreaming of environmental rights within the elaboration and implementation of development strategies (Indonesia);

144.85 Revise the provisions of the Criminal Code on terrorism and define terrorism-related offences more clearly and precisely (Hungary);

144.86 Revise the provisions of the Criminal Code on terrorism with a view to defining precisely terrorism-related offences and ensure legislation is in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania);

144.87 **With reference to the recently expressed concern by the Economic and Social Council about the presence of the berm, continue to implement the demining programme along the berm and compensate victims (Namibia);**

144.88 **Continue efforts to remove landmines and other explosive remnants of war (Peru);**

144.89 **Adhere to and adapt national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**

144.90 **Implement the recommendations from the second cycle contained in A/HRC/21/3, paras. 129.62 and 129.65, and unequivocally ban corporal punishment in all places, including at home, in alternative care institutions, in day nurseries and in schools (Haiti);**

144.91 **Establish legislation that prohibits corporal punishment and the ill-treatment of boys and girls (Paraguay);**

144.92 **Abolish the death penalty (France);**

144.93 **Intensify national discussions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**

144.94 **Keep the moratorium on the death penalty and intensify dialogue on capital punishment and its impact, towards its full abolition for all crimes (Montenegro);**

144.95 **Continue the current national debate on the abolition of the death penalty and consider formalizing the de facto moratorium currently observed (Albania);**

144.96 **Maintain its de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition, including through the ongoing process of reform of the Criminal Code (Rwanda);**

144.97 **Continue the national debate on the abolition of the death penalty (South Africa);**

144.98 **Consider formalizing the de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Ukraine);**

144.99 **Consider abolishing capital punishment (Namibia);**

144.100 **Eliminate the death penalty from its national legislation (Paraguay);**

144.101 **Maintain the moratorium on the death penalty, followed by the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Austria);**

144.102 **Continue the socioeconomic programmes for detainees in relation to their post-detention socio-professional reinsertion, in particular in favour of women and youths (Central African Republic);**

144.103 **Accelerate the process of revising the legal framework regulating prisons in order to harmonize it with international standards (Cyprus);**

144.104 **Take the necessary measures to resolve the problem of prison overcrowding (Greece);**

144.105 **Continue to improve the conditions in prisons, reduce crowding and adopt alternatives to pretrial detention and provide adequate medical care to prisoners (Kenya);**

144.106 **Accelerate the process of revising the legislative framework governing prisons with a view to harmonizing it with the 2011 Constitution and international standards (Pakistan);**

144.107 **Adopt the proposed amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure respect for guarantees and safeguards in detention (Ghana);**

144.108 **Strengthen its national mechanisms and international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and, particularly, child sex tourism (Honduras);**

144.109 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure that special attention is given to vulnerable groups when applying the law adopted in this regard (Qatar);**

144.110 **Develop a national strategy to tackle modern slavery and ratify the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

144.111 **Remove restrictive practices against Christians and other minorities, including limitations on religious activities, freedom of thought and conscience, in accordance with international law (Kenya);**

144.112 **Ensure that the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code are brought into line with the obligations of Morocco under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular with regard to freedom of speech and opinion (Zambia);**

144.113 **Refrain from referring to laws other than the press code when dealing with infractions of the freedom of expression (Denmark);**

144.114 **Fully ensure the freedoms of expression and association and take all necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can carry out their missions (France);**

144.115 **Continue the work to enhance freedom of expression through the implementation of the law establishing the National Press Council (Qatar);**

144.116 **Review Criminal Code provisions regarding freedom of expression, in conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);**

144.117 **Ensure the Constitution's provisions on freedom of the press, freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of assembly and association are respected, including for people who want to express their views on the situation of and in Western Sahara (Sweden);**

144.118 **End the prosecution of journalists under the Criminal Code for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression and for ensuring the right to information (Sweden);**

144.119 **End the prosecution of and release journalists and other individuals detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (United States of America);**

144.120 **Create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including in and in relation to Western Sahara, through a revision of the Criminal Code and remove limitations on freedom of expression, review the system for registration of associations and notification of assemblies and consistent application of rules to all peaceful assemblies irrespective of their topic (Ireland);**

144.121 **Remove obstacles to non-governmental associations seeking registration from the authorities (Sweden);**

144.122 **Approve the licence applications for all non-governmental associations seeking registration in accordance with the law, including organizations advocating for members of minority populations (United States of America);**

144.123 **Conduct full, impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of corruption or abuse by security forces and prosecute those responsible where appropriate (United States of America);**

144.124 **Take further steps to ensure judicial independence, which is important in guaranteeing fair trials in accordance with international human rights standards (Australia);**

144.125 **Complete reforms of the judiciary (Kuwait);**

144.126 **Accelerate the implementation of the charter on the reform of the judicial system (Sri Lanka);**

144.127 **Continue completing the process of reforming the justice system and guarantee the independence of the judiciary in accordance with the relevant constitutional requirements (Sudan);**

144.128 **Revise the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code as part of the ongoing reform of the justice sector (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

144.129 **Take the necessary measures to repeal all legal provisions that establish differences between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock, in particular those contained in the Family Code that were discriminatory against such children (Argentina);**

144.130 **Analyse existing legislation and repeal all rules, in particular those of the Family Code, which are contrary to the principle of equality between children or which constitute a discrimination of the rights of the child (Chile);**

144.131 **Repeal all discriminatory provisions in relation to children born out of wedlock (Congo);**

144.132 **Repeal the provision preventing Moroccan women from transmitting nationality to their foreign husband (Congo);**

144.133 **Repeal provisions which deny women legal guardianship of minor children on an equal footing with men (Denmark);**

144.134 **Abolish the criminalization of single mothers, allow full legal recognition of children born outside marriage (including with regard to their name and right of inheritance) and introduce DNA testing to ascertain paternity (Germany);**

144.135 **Consider eliminating from identity documents all data that could lead to discrimination against children born out of wedlock (Peru);**

144.136 **Improve the existing procedures for registering children to guarantee equality for children and equal legal treatment without any discrimination (Serbia);**

144.137 **Repeal the provisions in the Family Code which discriminate against children born outside of wedlock (Togo);**

144.138 **Withdraw any reference in identity documents which would allow for the identification of children born outside of wedlock and repeal all discriminatory provisions regarding such children, in particular in the Family Code (Turkey);**

144.139 **Eliminate fees for birth certificates and facilitate the issuance of birth certificates to all refugee children who do not have any yet (Turkey);**

144.140 **Allocate more resources for the implementation of national policies in favour of vulnerable social groups (Viet Nam);**

144.141 **Continue and speed up efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights for the whole population (Djibouti);**

144.142 **Continue efforts to promote and protect economic and social rights through development strategies to encourage investment and employment (Saudi Arabia);**

144.143 **Improve the identification of eligible beneficiaries of social protection schemes (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

144.144 **Continue to promote the consolidation of its social policies and combat poverty and inequality, which are still present (Angola);**

144.145 **Continue efforts to protect economic and social rights through the implementation of programmes to fight poverty, in the framework of the national human development initiative (Côte d'Ivoire);**

144.146 **Continue to implement policies to fight poverty and promote economic development (Egypt);**

144.147 **Continue endeavours to reduce poverty and bridge the income gap between the different regions and between rural and urban areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

144.148 **Continue strengthening programmes to reduce poverty through the National Initiative for Human Development (Pakistan);**

144.149 **Share its experience with others in the field of human development and poverty reduction (South Sudan);**

144.150 **Continue to adopt measures to further improve the lives of vulnerable people in the country (Brunei Darussalam);**

144.151 **Ensure an equitable distribution of resources between rural and urban areas (State of Palestine);**

144.152 **Continue its good work to reduce the prevailing high unemployment rate in the country (Bangladesh);**

144.153 **Continue to promote economic and social development to steadily raise peoples' living standards so as to provide a firm foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);**

144.154 **Strengthen the laws ensuring the reduction of unemployment rates and increase employment opportunities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (Iraq);**

144.155 **Continue efforts to reduce unemployment rates among youths, including by strengthening vocational training programmes (Libya);**

144.156 **Establish dialogues to engage in cooperation that will allow for the application of best practices and plans to reduce unemployment, underemployment and informal work, and strengthen the policies for the generation of employment and youth employment (Paraguay);**

144.157 **Further strengthen the promotion of environmental rights through their incorporation into social and economic development plans in the entire Kingdom (United Arab Emirates);**

144.158 **Continue to implement policies and develop infrastructure that increase access to employment, particularly for youths (Singapore);**

144.159 **Adopt a draft law regulating the labour conditions of domestic workers (Turkey);**

144.160 **Continue to provide basic medical cover for its people, including the elderly (Brunei Darussalam);**

144.161 **Improve the social protection system with a view to extending social and medical coverage to everyone (Cuba);**

144.162 **As a follow-up to the recommendations from the second cycle contained in A/HRC/21/3, paras. 129.98, 129.102, 129.111, 129.116, 129.117 and 130.9, increase investments in public education with a view to increasing the salaries of teachers and introducing professional and technical training programmes (Haiti);**

144.163 **Increase access to health services in rural areas, in particular to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity (Republic of Korea);**

144.164 **Further promote prenatal care and consultation to reduce the need for emergency transportation at the time of labour and thereby reduce the risk of death among mothers and children (Thailand);**

144.165 **Take further targeted measures to promote inclusive education for all (Armenia);**

144.166 **Implement the strategic vision for education reform for 2015-2030 (Burundi);**

144.167 **Continue efforts to promote inclusive education by strengthening access to education for persons with disabilities (Ecuador);**

144.168 **Continue to strengthen further the right to education (Mauritius);**

144.169 **Put in place a strategy or a plan of action to fight illiteracy (Niger);**

144.170 **Consider eliminating differences in schooling between cities and rural areas, between girls and boys and among minorities (Peru);**

144.171 **Implement measures to ensure inclusive education for all at the primary, secondary and university levels (Portugal);**

144.172 **Take further steps in the field of promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, especially in the sector of education, with a special focus on the enrolment of girls and boys in rural areas (Romania);**

144.173 **Support the right to education by implementing the strategic vision to reform the education system for the period 2015-2030 (Saudi Arabia);**

144.174 **Consolidate and support the promotion of education for economically vulnerable children (South Sudan);**

144.175 **Continue efforts to ensure that all children enrol in elementary school and to consider the necessary measures to reach out to children deprived of an education (State of Palestine);**

144.176 **Continue efforts to promote the right to education by combating the phenomenon of children dropping out of school (Sudan);**

144.177 **Continue efforts to reform the public education system and improve the quality of public education to achieve equal opportunities between social classes (Tunisia);**

144.178 **Increase efforts to ensure the school enrolment of all children at the primary and secondary levels (Turkey);**

144.179 **Review and where necessary adapt school and early childhood education curricula, teaching and school practices to foster the elimination of gender-based discrimination and stereotyping, as well as to promote the empowerment of girls from an early age (Botswana);**

144.180 **Promote programmes that encourage the education of children, especially girls in villages, and benefit vulnerable groups (United Arab Emirates);**

144.181 **Continue efforts to promote cultural rights through programmes to protect and revitalize the diversity of cultural heritage constituting the Moroccan identity, including the Hassani heritage in the southern provinces (United Arab Emirates);**

144.182 **Continue to promote equality between men and women in public policies (Egypt);**

144.183 **Continue to promote gender equality and women's involvement in politics and public service (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

144.184 **Continue the commendable efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritania);**

144.185 **Review all laws and practices that discriminate on the basis of gender and bring them into line with international law and standards and take steps to further improve the protection of women who are subjected to violence, including by amending the Criminal Code to ensure the criminalization of marital rape (Sweden);**

144.186 **Revise the Family Code to prohibit polygamy and the marriage of minors, as well as to guarantee equality between men and women in inheritance matters and in the right to guardianship (Norway);**

144.187 **As a follow-up to the recommendations from the second cycle contained in A/HRC/21/3, paras. 129.19, 129.22, 129.27, 129.39, 129.40, 129.43, 129.78, 129.88, 129.93 and 131.7, intensify efforts towards improving the economic, social and cultural rights of the female population, with their full participation (Haiti);**

144.188 **Adopt comprehensive and integral legislation to eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence against women and to promote their advancement in all areas, including the economic area (Honduras);**

144.189 **Strengthen the existing legal framework to protect women against all forms of violence and eliminate all discriminatory gender-based legal norms (Chile);**

144.190 **Take all necessary measures to strengthen the fight against domestic violence and sexual violence against women (France);**

144.191 **Take appropriate measures, taking into consideration its international obligations, to prevent the marriage of minors (Myanmar);**

144.192 **Continue to put into place practical measures at the local and national levels to ensure gender equality and combat discrimination against women (Singapore);**

144.193 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);**

144.194 **Amend domestic legislation to remove all forms of gender-based discrimination and protect the rights of women and children (Australia);**

144.195 **Expedite the adoption of draft law 103.13 on violence against women, while taking into account the importance of widening the protection for women victims of violence, and criminalize marital rape (Belgium);**

144.196 **Continue its efforts to improve legislation concerning violence against women, in line with international standards, addressing the dimensions of prevention, protection and assistance, and repealing discriminatory provisions related to custody, marriage, inheritance and transfer of nationality (Brazil);**

144.197 **Criminalize marital rape and threats of violence as part of its draft law 103.13 on combating violence against women and implement State-sponsored programmes to support victims (Canada);**

144.198 **Implement adequate measures to ensure the comprehensive and effective protection of women against domestic violence and accelerate the drafting process of a bill that is consistent with international standards in this area (Germany);**

144.199 **Strengthen the legal framework to prevent discrimination and violence against women, in particular domestic violence (Italy);**

144.200 **Accelerate the process of adoption of the draft law on the elimination of the violence against women (Jordan);**

144.201 **Continue aligning legislation, policies and programmes that anchor the rights of the child in order to stop children from working in harmful**

conditions, stop early marriages and criminalize all forms of child exploitation (Kenya);

144.202 **Adopt specific legislation on violence against women, including criminal and civil provisions necessary to address domestic violence and sexual harassment against women and girls (Mexico);**

144.203 **Implement the law on violence against women swiftly (Norway);**

144.204 **Adopt a general law on violence against women, in accordance with international standards, providing the means for its effective implementation (Paraguay);**

144.205 **Strengthen legislation to ensure gender equality, in particular to prevent violence against women and stop early and forced marriages (Republic of Korea);**

144.206 **Accelerate the enactment of the law on violence against women and the adoption of the international definition of gender-based violence (Slovenia);**

144.207 **Further progress in the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women, putting into operation the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Spain);**

144.208 **Adopt and implement a comprehensive and non-discriminatory law on violence against women and girls (Switzerland);**

144.209 **Put into place specific legislation to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women (Uganda);**

144.210 **Adjust the new abortion law protocol to give women the right to abort in cases of incest and rape based on the police report only (Slovenia);**

144.211 **Step up efforts to combat violence against women by strictly enforcing relevant laws and improve victim support mechanisms (Thailand);**

144.212 **Take additional measures on domestic violence (Greece);**

144.213 **Amend the law on inheritance in the Family Code in order to respect gender equality, as stipulated in article 19 of the Constitution of Morocco (Canada);**

144.214 **Adopt appropriate measures with a view to integrating women more in economic activities and guarantee them the right to equal treatment and equal pay for work of equal value (Serbia);**

144.215 **Make further reforms to the Family Code to remove all exceptions that allow marriage of children under the age of 18 years of age (Botswana);**

144.216 **Ensure that the minimum age of marriage at 18 years of age is respected, including by preventing judges from authorizing children to marry under article 20 of the Family Code (Canada);**

144.217 **Eliminate the harmful practice of early marriage and raise awareness among the public and parents for the effective protection of minor girls (Croatia);**

144.218 **Strengthen measures aimed at eradicating child marriages and expedite the enactment of legislation abolishing the forced marriage of children (Sierra Leone);**

144.219 **Take measures to counteract the trend of judicial authorizations of marriages involving minors, including through necessary amendments to the Family Code (Sweden);**

144.220 **Strengthen the promotion of political participation of women and youth (Ecuador);**

144.221 **Continue efforts to promote the political participation of women (Jordan);**

144.222 **Take more effective measures to better protect the rights of children, persons with disabilities, migrants and other vulnerable groups (China);**

144.223 **Continue efforts to ensure vulnerable children and adolescents in rural communities access quality education and health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

144.224 **Continue to strengthen the relevant public policies on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of children, migrants and asylum seekers and persons with disabilities (Romania);**

144.225 **Continue its efforts to combat child labour through the effective implementation of the domestic workers labour and employment conditions act (Maldives);**

144.226 **Prohibit and criminalize explicitly the recruitment and use in hostilities of children under 18 years (Ukraine);**

144.227 **Continue its efforts for the protection and promotion of the human rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and children (Cyprus);**

144.228 **Further accelerate efforts aimed at promoting the rights of women and children, in particular those with disabilities (Georgia);**

144.229 **Continue taking comprehensive measures to better integrate persons with disabilities into society (Hungary);**

144.230 **Continue to reinforce the implementation of public policies regarding persons with disabilities (Libya);**

144.231 **Integrate sign language into public media and provide training for interpreters in that field (Madagascar);**

144.232 **Continue its appreciable efforts towards the development of national languages and promote and protect the Amazigh language and cultural heritages (Bangladesh);**

144.233 **Continue efforts to introduce the teaching of the Amazigh language and culture (Burundi);**

144.234 **Continue efforts towards the promotion and preservation of the Saharo-Hassani cultural heritage, as enshrined in the 2011 Constitution (Burundi);**

144.235 **Continue to adopt the legislative measures and protection policies necessary to ensure education for the Amazigh and Saharawi populations at all levels, as well as the full enjoyment of their rights to demonstrate and participate in the cultural life of the country, preserving their traditions and identity (Mexico);**

144.236 **Guarantee the full and equal access to socioeconomic resources, (including access to tertiary education and traditional language classes) for the Amazigh and Saharan/Saharawi people (Sierra Leone);**

144.237 **Continue the implementation of the policy of effective promotion and protection of the rights of migrants (Central African Republic);**

144.238 **Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of migrants (Djibouti);**

144.239 **Thoroughly review the national legislation on migration and asylum (Honduras);**

144.240 **Speed up the review of the legal framework on migration and asylum in order to align it with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uganda);**

144.241 **Consider sharing with other countries the Moroccan experience regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Senegal);**

144.242 **Accede to and domesticate the conventions relating to the status of stateless persons and the reduction of statelessness in order to grant nationality to children who would otherwise remain stateless (Kenya);**

144.243 **Allow the Saharawi people to freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolutions and in this context accept a schedule proposed by the Secretary-General on the organization of a referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara (Namibia);**

144.244 **Develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights in Western Sahara, including the freedom of expression and assembly (Iceland).**

145. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Morocco was headed by the Minister for Human Rights, Mostafa Ramid, and composed of the following members:

- M. Driss Najim, Cabinet du Ministre;
- M. Hassane Boukili, Chargé d'affaires Mission du Maroc;
- M. Saïd Ahouga, Ministre Plénipotentiaire;
- Mme. Siham Mourabit, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Intérnationale;
- Mme. Nezha El Hadrami, Ministère de la Communication;
- Mme. Touria Elafti, Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de l'Eau;
- Mme. Hanane Bidrane, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Fouad Zyadi, Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de Développement Durable;
- M. Mohammed El Azzouzi, Administration de la Défense Nationale;
- M. Azzouz Attaoui, Ministère de la Famille de Solidarité, de l'Egalité, et du Développement Social;
- M. Lahoucine Amouzay, Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe;
- M. Said Machak, Ministère Chargé des Marocains Résidants à l'Etranger et des Affaires de la Migration;
- Mme. Karima Brahimi, Ministère de l'Intérieur /DRLP;
- Mme. Mouna Lemzouri, Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Brahim Bastaoui, Ministère de l'Intérieur;
- M. Hssain Oujour, Education Nationale;
- M. Abderrazak Rouane, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Abdelaziz Karraky, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Mohamed Adi, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Mohammed Ait Azizi, Ministère de la Famille de Solidarité, de l'Egalité, et du Développement Social;
- M. Toufik El Atifi, Ministère de Travail;
- Mme. Mouna Bengrine, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances;
- M. Moulay Ahmed Mghizlat, CORCAS;
- M. Abdeslam Nadah, HCP.

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Indonesia

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Indonesia was held at the 5th meeting, on 3 May 2017. The delegation of Indonesia was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno Marsudi, and the Minister for Law and Human Rights of Indonesia, Yasonna H. Laoly. At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Indonesia.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Indonesia: Bangladesh, Belgium and Ecuador.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Indonesia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/3 and Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Indonesia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. It was the first time that two Ministers presented the universal periodic review report of Indonesia, which had been prepared through an all-inclusive process.

6. Indonesia had successfully held general elections in 2014, in which nearly 186 million people had voted. In April 2017, nearly 42 million people had voted in 101 local direct elections. All of the elections had been conducted in a free, inclusive and peaceful manner. Those democratic processes had strengthened the position of human rights in the DNA of Indonesia.

7. Indonesia highlighted the fourth generation of its National Human Rights Action Plan, as well as its Law on Persons with Disabilities and its strengthened partnership with other national human rights institutions.

8. Indonesia welcomed the visit in April 2017 of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, during which he was able to gain a comprehensive view of the progress and challenges faced in Jakarta, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara and Papua. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context had visited Indonesia, where he had observed the realization of housing-related policy planning.

9. Indonesia had presented a report in July 2012 to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and in October 2013 to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It would present its report to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in September 2017.

10. Indonesia noted that the nine principles (Nawacita) of President Joko Widodo focused on the welfare of the poor, including poverty alleviation and the provision of health and education facilities for them.

11. The Government had launched an agenda for "developing Indonesia from the periphery", focusing on advancing the rights and welfare of those who lived in remote and frontier areas. The Government had distributed family welfare cards to 15.5 million poor Indonesian households, smart card to 19.7 million students and health cards to 92.4 million people. In 2014, the Government had launched a national health insurance scheme with the objective of covering more than a quarter of a billion Indonesians by 2019.

12. The President was committed to a comprehensive and multifaceted policy to accelerate development in Papua and West Papua provinces, which would enable the Papuans to enjoy prosperity on the same basis as their fellow countrymen in other parts of Indonesia. Moreover, efforts to address the issue of injustice, including alleged human rights violations in Papua, were under way, including through the establishment in 2016 of an integrated team under the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, involving the National Commission on Human Rights.

13. The Government had lifted restrictions in order for foreign journalists to visit Papua. Indonesia noted that 39 journalists had visited Papua in 2015, a 41 per cent increase from 2014. In addition, around 90 international organizations and civil society organizations had visited Papua since 2012.

14. Indonesia had 9 women ministers out of a total of 34 ministers, with strategic portfolios. The draft bill on gender equality and justice was being finalized, which would provide a stronger legal foundation for gender-responsive policies. Indonesia noted that 424 integrated services centres and 16 safe houses/centres for women and children had been established for victims of violence against women and children.

15. Indonesia highlighted its flagship "Nawacita" programme, which focused on ending violence against women and children, human trafficking and barriers to economic justice for women. Various efforts and initiatives were highlighted regarding the protection of migrant workers, including intensive negotiations with sending and receiving countries, initiating and finalizing a protection instrument with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and strengthening all embassies, consulates and consulates-general of Indonesia.

16. In 2016, the Government had launched the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children (2016-2020), to advocate for systematic, integrated, evidence-based and coordinated measures.

17. Indonesia had introduced a law related to the juvenile justice system, a government regulation on diversion and a presidential regulation on integrated training on the juvenile justice system, which had changed the approach to dealing with children in conflict with the law from one of retributive justice to one of restorative justice.

18. Measures to widen access to basic needs, economic, infrastructure and social services had been strengthened for masyarakat hukum adat communities in Indonesia.

19. The Forum for Interreligious Harmony played a pertinent role as a platform for dialogue and the promotion of tolerance. Law enforcement had been strengthened to investigate, punish and redress all cases of religious-based violence.

20. Indonesia was strongly committed to upholding freedom of opinion and expression, and in that regard noted that in Jakarta there had been 1,148 public demonstrations in 2015 and 2,704 in 2016. In 2015 in Papua, one demonstration took place every two days.

21. Indonesia noted the revised Law on Electronic Information and Transaction, which served as a response tool towards the growing challenges of incitement of religious- and race-based hatred through media technology.

22. Indonesia emphasized that the death penalty was still applied, but only after all legal processes had been exhausted and provided the legal rights of the convicted had been respected.

23. Challenges on gaps in the commitment to upholding human rights, as well as human rights-related capacity and resources and the disparity of wealth, were addressed continuously.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Pakistan noted various pieces of legislation to strengthen the implementation of the ratified conventions and the increase in budget allocation for programmes for women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

26. Panama welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the adoption of the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the promotion of human rights education.

27. Peru recognized the progress made in mainstreaming international human rights principles, promoting human rights education for public servants and improving the juvenile justice system.

28. The Philippines welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

29. Portugal welcomed the introduction of universal health coverage, the allocation of 20 per cent of the national budget to education, and efforts to improve gender equality.

30. The Republic of Korea welcomed ongoing efforts to uphold human rights through the fourth National Human Rights Action Plan, and noted the cooperation of Indonesia with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

31. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the step taken by Indonesia aimed at strengthening its human rights legal and institutional frameworks, while expressing concern about the use of the death penalty.

32. Romania appreciated the commitment to ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights for all in the country.

33. The Russian Federation noted the establishment of centres for women and child victims of violence.

34. Saudi Arabia welcomed the consultative process in the elaboration of the national report and its achievements in the field of child rights.

35. Senegal welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan and the allocation of 20 per cent of the national budget to education.

36. Serbia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, training for police and prison officers and the establishment of the national task force on trafficking in persons.

37. Sierra Leone noted the progress made, in particular the compulsory and free education programme and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children.

38. Singapore welcomed the efforts of Indonesia regarding social protection, inequality reduction programmes such as *NawaCita* and the universal secondary education programme.

39. Slovakia appreciated the steps taken to revise the Criminal Code and to promote interfaith dialogue and tolerance while expressing concern about the use of the death penalty.

40. Slovenia welcomed efforts to protect the human rights of women while noting with concern the discrimination against persons belonging to minorities, indigenous communities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

41. South Africa welcomed the implementation of the National Development Plan and the National Human Rights Action Plan.

42. Spain recognized the consideration by Indonesia of a draft law on gender equality.

43. Sri Lanka welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

44. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to combat trafficking through awareness-raising and by building a national strategy, and the improvements to education.

45. The Sudan recognized the progress made in the fields of children's and women's rights and in combating trafficking.

46. Sweden made recommendations.

47. Switzerland expressed concern about the application of the death penalty in cases of drug-related crimes.

48. Thailand recognized efforts to tackle child labour and violence against children and the commitment of Indonesia to strengthen a culture of mutual understanding and interfaith tolerance.

49. Timor-Leste welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan, the National Plan of Action on Disabilities and universal health coverage.

50. Tunisia welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and improvements to the education system.

51. Turkey appreciated the steps taken to implement the existing ratified conventions.

52. Uganda noted that the national reform agenda included many draft laws that should have been expedited through the national legislative process.

53. Ukraine welcomed the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights, the Law on the Juvenile Justice System, the Law on Persons with Disabilities and amendments to criminal law.

54. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the progress made in guaranteeing economic, social and cultural rights and efforts to address violence against women and children.

55. The United Kingdom expressed deep concern about, inter alia, the execution of 18 prisoners since 2014, the potential abuse of workers in the natural resources sector and the deterioration of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

56. The United States of America expressed concern about, inter alia, the lack of an accountability framework for abuses by the military and police and restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, including in Papua and West Papua.

57. Uruguay noted positively the protection of children's rights as a national priority, while expressing concern that the practice of female genital mutilation was not explicitly prohibited.

58. Uzbekistan noted measures taken to implement accepted recommendations from the second review cycle and welcomed efforts to strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and within regional structures.

59. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed efforts to empower women who held leadership positions in public and private sectors and the introduction of a 12-year free and compulsory education programme.

60. Viet Nam welcomed efforts to implement the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights to overcome challenges.

61. Yemen welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the integration of human rights values in school curricula.

62. Albania welcomed ongoing efforts to promote the rights of women and vulnerable groups and the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

63. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the "3Ends" programme aimed at, inter alia, eliminating violence against women and children.

64. Angola appreciated the progress made in the socioeconomic sector, including in relation to access to health care and to the health insurance plan.

65. Argentina raised specific concerns about the application of the death penalty.

66. Armenia welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and noted the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children.

67. Australia acknowledged the introduction of the Law on Persons with Disabilities and encouraged Indonesia to establish a national disability commission. Australia welcomed the demonstrated commitment of Indonesia to economic development in the Papua provinces.

68. Austria expressed concern about undue restrictions on freedom of expression, lack of accountability for violations by security forces in Papua and attacks against religious minorities and places of worship.

69. Azerbaijan appreciated the incorporation of international human rights standards into the national education system.

70. Bahrain welcomed several measures to combat human trafficking, including at the normative level and through the work of dedicated task forces.

71. Bangladesh noted that more attention and resources could be devoted to protecting the rights of children living in disadvantageous socioeconomic conditions, while appreciating Indonesia upholding women's rights.

72. Belarus noted the commitment of Indonesia to strengthening international dialogue and cooperation on human rights and acknowledged human rights capacity-building measures for public officials.

73. Belgium welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, but expressed its deep regrets about resumed executions.

74. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the commitment of Indonesia to ratifying international human rights instruments. It remained concerned about ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty.

75. Botswana acknowledged efforts to promote and protect women's rights while noting concerns of violence against women and girls, including through harmful practices, and the need to improve the juvenile justice system.

76. Brazil regretted the decision by the Government to resume executions and to impose death sentences for drug-related offences, which has directly affected two Brazilian citizens.

77. Brunei Darussalam welcomed increased budget allocations for relevant ministerial programmes and measures to improve access to health facilities and services.

78. Indonesia noted that the law relating to the special autonomy of Papua and the law relating to Western Papua had been implemented to promote effective local governance and development. Both provinces were self-governed and administrated by local governments, led by democratically elected native Papuans.

79. Indonesia highlighted the decision by the Constitutional Court that drug-related offences were one of the most serious crimes, which had led to the maximum punishment, including the death penalty. In the ongoing revision of the Criminal Code, the death penalty was to be restricted as a last resort, with the possibility of commutation.

80. In order to end violence against women and girls, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, together with the Chief of National Police, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Association of Indonesian Legal Counsel, had signed a memorandum of understanding on access to justice for women victims of violence, including the provision of advocacy and training programmes.

81. The Government had launched a programme that included improving family welfare and economic resilience, increasing the awareness of girls of the health risks related to early pregnancy, implementing a compulsory and free educational programme aimed at ensuring children stayed in school and developing a draft national action plan on the elimination of child marriage.

82. The Government had also continued to raise awareness among medical and health workers, including the traditional medical practitioners, to put a stop to female genital mutilation.

83. Concerning the juvenile justice system, the Government had launched a programme on integrated education and training for law enforcement officials. A pilot project had been implemented to transform several children's correctional facilities into rehabilitation institutions for children and children's temporary houses.

84. The Government had launched the National Action Plan for the Elimination of all Forms of Child Labour (2013-2022), which integrated all aspects of protection of children, including the socioeconomic sphere, education, health-care services, law enforcement and the formulation of programmes to support efforts on the elimination of child labour.

85. Cambodia welcomed the progress made in poverty reduction, economic development and sociocultural rights promotion.

86. Canada made recommendations.

87. Chile expressed concern about the reintroduction of the death penalty for drug-related offences, child labour and trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation.

88. Ethiopia noted efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights at the international, ASEAN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation levels. It welcomed the revocation of discriminatory laws.

89. Colombia appreciated the training of 375 legal drafters to ensure the compatibility of domestic regulations with the international human rights obligations of Indonesia.

90. Cuba welcomed efforts to comply with human rights standards, as reflected in the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights.

91. Czechia welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights.

92. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights. It welcomed the launch of the national health insurance scheme and the introduction of a 12-year compulsory education system.

93. Denmark noted an increase in the number of local laws and regulations that discriminated against women and minorities and restricted their access to basic rights.

94. Djibouti noted the National Development Plan. It appreciated efforts to promote the rights of women and children, such as the "3Ends" programme.

95. Ecuador appreciated the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers, and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

96. Egypt commended the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

97. China welcomed the effective measures taken to combat violence against women and children and human trafficking, address poverty and promote social development.

98. France welcomed the progress made since the previous universal periodic review.

99. Georgia welcomed the ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

100. Germany acknowledged the progress made in several areas, notably conciliatory measures in Papua and West Papua.

101. Guatemala remained concerned that the law on defamation of religion unfairly restricted the freedom of expression of religious minorities.

102. Honduras noted the National Human Rights Plan of Action and the inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals therein.

103. Hungary noted the implementation of National Human Rights Action Plan, which needed to be accelerated through appropriate regulatory and support mechanisms.

104. Iceland regretted the resumption of executions related to drug trafficking offences and urged Indonesia to fulfil its international obligations, including ensuring the protection of human rights for all citizens, homosexual and heterosexual alike.

105. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the improvement of legal and institutional frameworks focusing on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. It welcomed efforts to promote clean government, combat corruption and improve coordination mechanisms to support the implementation of the national anti-trafficking strategy.

106. Iraq welcomed the National Development Plan (2015-2019).

107. The Netherlands regretted violence and discrimination in Indonesia against religious and other minorities.

108. Italy welcomed the measures taken aimed at ending violence against women and children, combating human trafficking, improving women's representation in the parliament and promoting tolerance between religious communities.

109. Japan welcomed the strengthening of the legal system to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities. It also expressed concern about the delay in introducing barrier-free facilities to public transportation systems and commercial centres.

110. Kazakhstan welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

111. Kenya welcomed the progress made in implementing universal periodic review recommendations.

112. Kuwait welcomed the enhancement of the rights of women, vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities and migrant workers.

113. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made in promoting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, enhancing freedoms of expression and religion and improving health-care services.

114. Latvia appreciated the efforts made to combat violence against women, child marriage and the harmful practices of female genital mutilation.

115. Lebanon noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which had seen Indonesia redouble its efforts to protect women's rights and the elderly.

116. Liechtenstein expressed concern about the continued imposition of the death penalty, mostly for drug-related offences, which did not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes".

117. Madagascar noted the National Human Rights Action Plan, capacity-building training programmes on human rights for government officials and the improvement of the judicial and institutional frameworks and policies to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

118. Malaysia welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the progress achieved to advance women's rights.

119. Maldives welcomed the Child Friendly Cities programme to ensure basic education and health and to make welfare facilities available and easily accessible. It also praised the improvement made in literacy through educational programmes.

120. Mexico welcomed the invitation that Indonesia had extended to the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to visit the country, as well as the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers.

121. Mongolia welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and their incorporation into national legislation, and the fourth generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, which focused on police reform and the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

122. Montenegro expressed concern about violence against children in detention and at all trial phases. It also regretted that Indonesia had resumed executions and imposed death sentences for drug-related crimes.

123. Morocco welcomed reforms aimed at combating violence against women and children and human trafficking and at removing obstacles for economic justice for women. It also welcomed the normative framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and the fourth generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

124. Norway welcomed the juvenile justice reform based on a restorative justice model. It expressed concern about reports of discrimination against religious minorities while recognizing the efforts of Indonesia to build religious tolerance.

125. Myanmar commended Indonesia for its commitment to fighting against trafficking in persons through national normative frameworks and the national task force thereon.

126. Namibia expressed concern about the resumed application of the death penalty.

127. Nepal appreciated the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the "Building Indonesia from the periphery" agenda to fulfil the basic rights and social welfare of the people from remote and frontier areas. It also welcomed the prioritizing of investment to ensure the right to education.

128. Ireland expressed concern about the use of security apparatus to punish dissidents and human rights defenders.

129. New Zealand welcomed the National Action Plan on Disabilities (2013-2022) and the efforts made to address indigenous rights.

130. Mozambique welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and their incorporation into national law.

131. Oman welcomed efforts to improve tolerance among different religious communities and ensure their peaceful coexistence and respect.

132. Bhutan welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Human Rights Action Plan and the "HeforShe IMPACT" programme on improving women's representation, reducing maternal mortality and ending violence against women.

133. Indonesia had integrated principles relating to the prevention and elimination of torture into its law enforcement practices, including the protection of prisoners in immigration detention centres and police stations. Furthermore, the Ombudsman monitored the quality of public services provided to inmates in correctional facilities.

134. The national police force had provided cooperative training on investigative interviewing to up to 3,000 law enforcement personnel. Other training was provided regularly, including for trainers of investigative interviewing and on humanitarian law.

135. Various efforts had been undertaken to strengthen the protection of migrant workers, including by strengthening the national legislative and institutional frameworks, improving inter-agency coordination, policy implementation and law enforcement, and enhancing the protection afforded by Indonesian missions abroad.

136. Indonesia highlighted that a large number of local regulations had been reformed following the recommendation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in line with recognized human rights principles and standards. Continuing efforts were being made to enhance human rights capacity and knowledge in all provinces and cities, including Aceh, Papua and West Papua.

137. Indonesia highlighted the enactment of the Law on Persons with Disabilities, which allowed the rights of persons with disabilities to be mainstreamed into the national development framework. Sufficient attention had been given to enhancing the protection of persons with mental health issues through the enactment of the Law on Mental Health.

138. Indonesia concluded by stating that government partnership with all relevant stakeholders would provide a functioning mechanism of checks and balances to ensure an inclusive and comprehensive outlook in its efforts to promote and protect the human rights of its people.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

139. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Indonesia and enjoy the support of Indonesia:**

139.1 **Finalize steps to ratify other human rights instruments (Egypt);**

139.2 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia) (Kazakhstan);**

139.3 **Take further steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Mozambique);**

139.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark) (Guatemala) (Hungary) (Montenegro) (Portugal) (Turkey);**

139.5 **Ratify without delay the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and expedite the harmonization of legislation in accordance with them (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

139.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (Sierra Leone); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to strengthen the Convention from the perspective of universality and compliance (Japan); Complete the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kazakhstan);**

139.7 **Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

139.8 **Continue cooperation with United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bahrain);**

139.9 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

139.10 **Ensure, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, that women can have access contraception without requesting their husband's consent (Kazakhstan);**

139.11 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights through a regional framework, enhancing capacity-building and dialogue to empower States to solve their own human rights challenges with international assistance (Myanmar);**

139.12 **Continue to strengthen its leadership in enhancing regional inclusive mechanisms for the protection of migrant workers through legally binding instruments (Ecuador);**

139.13 **Continue its efforts to consolidate the principles of human rights and public freedoms (Yemen);**

139.14 **Continue with its programmes to promote and protect the rights of women, children, disabled persons and the elderly (Djibouti);**

139.15 **Continue its national efforts to improve the legal and institutional frameworks, implement policies and programmes focusing on and promoting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Egypt);**

139.16 **Take necessary measures in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Viet Nam);**

139.17 **Take concrete measures to speed up the process under the National Legislation Programme 2015-2019 (Uganda);**

139.18 **Step up its efforts to protect vulnerable groups in society in accordance with the 2015-2019 National Legislative Programme (United Arab Emirates);**

139.19 **Further increase coverage for people to access health services in order to meet the targets set out by the National Health Insurance Scheme (Brunei Darussalam);**

139.20 **Carry out a review of the relevant laws to align them with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uganda);**

139.21 **Strengthen the framework of protection against discrimination through the enactment of a law that prohibits it in all its forms in line with international human rights standards (Mexico);**

139.22 **Urgently make all acts of torture offences under its criminal law, including in the Criminal Code of Indonesia, consistent with its binding obligations under the Convention against Torture (Canada);**

139.23 **Review the Criminal Code to align it with the definition of torture in the Convention against Torture (Honduras);**

139.24 **Adopt legislative measures to prevent and combat intimidation, repression or violence against human rights defenders, journalists and civil society organizations (Mexico);**

139.25 **Review national and local legislation, including provincial by-laws, to ensure that freedom of religion and belief is universally protected (Germany);**

139.26 **Adopt legislation to address sexual harassment, especially in the workplace (Maldives);**

139.27 **Adopt legislative and policy measures to ensure women and adolescents have access to sexual education and free and friendly reproductive health services (Honduras);**

139.28 **Continue to advance the draft law on gender equality and justice (Colombia);**

139.29 **Amends all local laws and regulations that discriminate against women and marginalized groups (Denmark);**

139.30 **Speed up the adoption of the draft law on gender equality and Justice (Georgia);**

139.31 **Activate the adoption process of the draft law on gender equality and the elaboration of a national policy on gender equality (Madagascar);**

139.32 **Continue with its efforts to enact the draft law on gender equality and Justice, which will provide a stronger legal foundation for gender responsive policies (Bhutan);**

139.33 **Ensure draft legislation relevant to protecting vulnerable groups is successfully implemented, such as the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and the Law on the Welfare of Older Persons (Brunei Darussalam);**

139.34 **Review and amend its national legislation that discriminates against women, and challenge the social acceptability of violence against women and practices harmful to women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Czechia);**

139.35 **Modify the Criminal Procedure Code to ensure better protection for women, and thoroughly investigate allegations of violence or abuse perpetrated against children while in detention (Sierra Leone);**

139.36 **Continue its active participation within the Open Government Partnership Initiative, the main objective of which is to ensure open, transparent and accountable governance (Azerbaijan);**

139.37 **Continue ongoing efforts in promoting the culture of mutual respect and peaceful coexistence among different religious communities in the society (Oman);**

139.38 **Further strengthen the commitment of Indonesia to strengthen the human rights dimension in business activities and continue its leading role in this regard (Myanmar);**

139.39 **Accelerate the establishment of a national commission on persons with disabilities (Morocco);**

139.40 **Effectively implement the fourth generation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and promote human rights education at all levels (Pakistan);**

139.41 **Ensure adequate financial and human resources to effectively implement its National Human Rights Action Plan (Philippines);**

139.42 **Continue to engage with civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, which covers the period of 2015-2019, as well as in the formulation and shaping of its fifth generation (Romania);**

139.43 **On the basis of the National Human Rights Action Plan, improve and promote more effectively the protection of human rights (Hungary);**

139.44 **Continue with the progress made in the fourth generation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights at the national and local levels (Morocco);**

139.45 **Strengthen efforts to improve education, training and capacity-building in human rights fields (Saudi Arabia);**

139.46 **Continue to promote human rights education at all levels and strengthen human rights training and capacity-building for public sector officials (Thailand);**

139.47 **Continue promoting human rights education and training at all educational levels (Timor-Leste);**

139.48 **Continue conducting training and dissemination programmes on obligations and commitments on human rights for government officials and stakeholders at the national and local levels (Ukraine);**

139.49 **Strengthen efforts to ensure the full enrolment of children, particularly girls, in educational institutions (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

139.50 **Continue to implement training and dissemination programmes on obligations and commitments on human rights to a broad range of audiences (Cuba);**

139.51 **Improve training and administrative instructions for police and local authorities to ensure that the right to peaceful assembly is universally respected, including in the provinces of Papua and West Papua (Germany);**

139.52 **Ensure that laws and policies on the fight against terrorism are in accordance with international human rights standards (Panama);**

139.53 **Expedite the process of revising the Criminal Code ensuring that it includes a definition of torture consistent with the Convention against Torture (Republic of Korea);**

139.54 **Adopt the national anti-torture bill and establish an effective national preventive mechanism (Serbia);**

139.55 **Continue efforts to fight against torture (Iraq);**

139.56 **Make continuing efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Lebanon);**

139.57 **Continue to improve and extend the work of its National Task Force on Trafficking in Persons (Sri Lanka);**

139.58 **Improve and extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country and amend its legislation to ensure that child trafficking in all its forms is comprehensively defined and criminalized (State of Palestine);**

139.59 **Continue to prevent and eradicate human trafficking as part of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Djibouti);**

139.60 **Strengthen prevention and awareness-raising programmes in its efforts to address trafficking in persons at the national and regional levels, including through the Bali Process (Philippines);**

139.61 **Extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country and ensure that child trafficking in all its forms is comprehensively defined and criminalized (Serbia);**

139.62 **Improve and extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country (Timor-Leste);**

139.63 **Continue promoting the knowledge and strengthening the capacities of officials in preventing and handling trafficking in persons, including in implementing special measures and care for trafficking persons, involving vulnerable populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

139.64 **Continue to strengthen national and regional efforts to promote and protect human rights defenders (Ecuador);**

139.65 **Facilitate the work of human rights defenders and journalists throughout the country (France);**

139.66 **Step up efforts to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Iraq);**

139.67 **Ensure human rights obligations in Papua are upheld, respected and promoted, including freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and the rights of women and minorities (New Zealand);**

139.68 **Ensure that religious minorities can freely exercise their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Panama);**

139.69 **Further promote respect for religious diversity and freedom of religion including by reviewing relevant laws and policies in light of its Constitution and international obligations (Republic of Korea);**

139.70 **Adapt its legislation and take the necessary measures to guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief, including for religious minorities (Switzerland);**

139.71 **Take strong coordinating measures to protect the right to freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring that all district and provincial laws and regulations align with the Constitution and international human rights obligations of Indonesia (Canada);**

139.72 **Guarantee that religious minorities can freely exercise their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion in worship, as well as their observance, practice and teaching (Guatemala);**

139.73 **Take measures to ensure the protection of freedom of religion or belief for religious minorities in line with the Constitution of Indonesia (New Zealand);**

139.74 **Take all necessary measures to protect freedom of religion and belief for persons belonging to all religious groups, including by protecting persons belonging to religious minorities from violence and persecution (Netherlands);**

139.75 **Guarantee freedom of religion or belief and the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and hold to account the perpetrators of violence and threats against religious minorities (Italy);**

139.76 **Ensure that the freedom of speech of civil society organizations and special interest groups is promoted and respected across Indonesia so that they can, within the legal framework, voice their views and concerns, even on issues that can be sensitive (Netherlands);**

139.77 **Continue to take appropriate steps to investigate and provide redress in all cases of violence related to religious belief (South Africa);**

139.78 **Raise awareness of the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, including through awareness-raising campaigns and the inclusion of human rights in school curricula at all levels (Albania);**

139.79 **Strengthen the capacity of the national social security system aimed at supporting households in need (Belarus);**

139.80 **Ensure all citizens can freely manifest their beliefs and that adherents of all faiths can fully enjoy their rights to health, education and other public services (Norway);**

139.81 **Continue strengthening its successful social programmes such as family and health-care cards for poor households, which enable millions of Indonesians to access education and health programmes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

139.82 **Expand public participation in pursuit of national development projects such as infrastructure and town planning in order to avoid forced evictions and violence (Kenya);**

139.83 **Continue to implement policies aimed at enhancing social protection and reducing inequality, and develop infrastructure that provides more targeted social assistance, particularly to those living in rural areas (Singapore);**

139.84 **Continue placing poverty alleviation as one of its priority tasks and promote sustainable economic and social development (China);**

139.85 **Continue national policies to put an end to poverty through initiatives on development (Kuwait);**

139.86 **Strengthen measures to implement the country's National Health Insurance Scheme (South Africa);**

139.87 **Continue ensuring access to health institutions and services in conformity with the National Health Insurance Scheme with a view to implementing the objective of universal health coverage by 2019 (Algeria);**

139.88 **Strengthen prevention and monitoring measures in the health sector (Angola);**

139.89 **Take further measures to realize universal health coverage throughout the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

139.90 **Continue to improve access to health-care services by funding programmes that improve the quality of health services in rural villages (Maldives);**

139.91 **Redouble efforts in sex education and access to sexual and reproductive health in the whole country with a view to reducing maternal mortality and combating AIDS, early pregnancies, abortions carried out in situations of risk, child marriages and violence and sexual exploitation (Colombia);**

139.92 **Further improve the coverage of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services in the country (Kazakhstan);**

139.93 **Continue to implement policies to ensure the availability and affordability of education to all Indonesians, in particular those in the remote regions and those with special needs (Singapore);**

139.94 **Continue its efforts to ensure universal, compulsory, free high-quality education in all areas and to reduce the financial barriers to accessing education (State of Palestine);**

139.95 **Further promote the development of education and protect people's right to education (China);**

139.96 **Take further steps to ensure universal enrolment of children of compulsory school age (Bangladesh);**

139.97 **Continue strengthening measures to ensure education for all, including expanding the infrastructure of the educational system in the whole territory of the country (Belarus);**

139.98 **Continue reforming its excellent education policy, in particular the programme of universal secondary education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

139.99 **Continue efforts to improve the protection of women and children (Lebanon);**

139.100 Consider the repeal of those rules that discriminate against women on the basis of their civil status, religious affiliation, place of residence or membership of any ethnic minority (Peru);

139.101 Continue strengthening the measures taken to ensure women's rights and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);

139.102 Continue implementing the national gender mapping in policies to assess the representation of women in positions of responsibility and decision-making (Algeria);

139.103 Keep up its good work in upholding the rights of women, among other vulnerable groups (Bangladesh);

139.104 Protect women's rights and promote gender equality by ensuring that all district and provincial laws and regulations align with the Constitution of Indonesia and are consistent with its human rights obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as by improving coordination among responsible agencies and ministries (Canada);

139.105 Continue efforts to increase awareness on the rights of women and protection of the health of mothers and children, particularly in the remote regions of the country (Uzbekistan);

139.106 Continue promulgating laws and enhancing all policies to provide safe protection for women (Bahrain);

139.107 Adopt concrete measures against gender discrimination, which hinders equal access for women to justice (Chile);

139.108 Take the necessary measures to eliminate female genital mutilation, early marriage and the worst forms of child labour (Panama);

139.109 Continue awareness-raising and advocacy to end female genital mutilation in practice (Ethiopia);

139.110 Continue efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal);

139.111 Continue to combat violence against women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan);

139.112 Make further efforts to promote the rights of women and children and continue its efforts in the fight against domestic violence (Republic of Korea);

139.113 Continue supporting the activities of centres aimed at strengthening the rights of and opportunities for women and child victims of violence (Russian Federation);

139.114 Continue working towards implementing the *Ifrah* programme to combat violence against women (Sudan);

139.115 Ensure the protection of women's rights by strengthening legislation relating to offences on violence against women and girls (Botswana);

139.116 Prosecute all acts of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls (Latvia);

139.117 Strengthen its legislation on violence against women, including by penalizing all forms of sexual violence (Liechtenstein);

139.118 Continue efforts to reduce violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, family violence and female genital mutilation (Australia);

139.119 Continue strengthening the measures taken in the framework of combating violence against women and children (Tunisia);

139.120 Continue efforts to put an end to violence against women and children (Oman);

139.121 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children and other vulnerable groups, by adopting comprehensive legislation and launching awareness-raising campaigns. Ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate help and perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);

139.122 Continue consolidating women's determined participation in public affairs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

139.123 Continue efforts on women's empowerment in order to enhance their meaningful participation in socioeconomic and political decision-making process (Nepal);

139.124 Take further efforts in advancing the protection of the rights of the child at national and subnational levels (Viet Nam);

139.125 Accelerate the implementation of the new law and regulations relating to juvenile justice (United Arab Emirates);

139.126 Put an end to corporal punishment and other forms of violence in schools (Panama);

139.127 Continue efforts in implementing and enforcing the national strategy to end violence against children for the period of 2016-2020 (Sudan);

139.128 Continue making efforts to combat child labour and child marriage (Tunisia);

139.129 Prohibit explicitly in legislation corporal punishment of children in all places, including at home, in schools, criminal institutions and alternative care centres (Uruguay);

139.130 Strengthen laws to ensure the protection of children from child labour and trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation by establishing programmes for reinsertion in school and rehabilitation (Chile);

139.131 Prevent child labour, beginning with those who work in hazardous conditions (Kenya);

139.132 Continue to implement the 2016-2020 National Strategy to put an end to violence against children (Kuwait);

139.133 Continue with ongoing efforts to combat violence and crimes against children (Malaysia);

139.134 Take further effective measures to promote and protect the rights and wellbeing of children, protect children from violence, including ensuring their access to health care and education (Uzbekistan);

139.135 Continue efforts to eradicate the practice of detaining children together with adults in prisons for adults (Russian Federation);

139.136 Strengthen facilities for children in conflict with the law (Ethiopia);

139.137 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the proper functioning of a juvenile justice system, including, inter alia, by treating minors in a manner appropriate to their age, and abolish all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Liechtenstein);

139.138 Continue with the efforts to strengthen access to justice for juveniles in conflict with the law and share best practices with the wider region (Malaysia);

139.139 **Strengthen measures in the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in political life (South Africa);**

139.140 **Continue implementing the National Action Plan on Disabilities 2013-2022 with emphasis on the situation of children facing multiple forms of discrimination (Colombia);**

139.141 **Further guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities and expand their participation in public affairs (China);**

139.142 **Redouble its efforts to protect the human rights of persons with physical disabilities (Japan);**

139.143 **Continue to take measures to increase the representation and participation of persons with disabilities (Cuba);**

139.144 **Bolster the implementation of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities and strengthen its efforts to tackle child labour to ensure children's access to social, health and education services (Thailand);**

139.145 **Continue with efforts for the protection of Indonesian migrants outside the country and of migrants in their territory (Peru);**

139.146 **Continue its efforts to protect migrant workers as well as carrying out capacity-building training for them (Viet Nam);**

139.147 **Promote initiatives to raise awareness among host communities on the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and unaccompanied children (Colombia);**

139.148 **Intensify efforts to prevent statelessness, including through ensuring proper, affordable and accessible birth registration of all children born in Indonesia (Slovakia).**

140. **The following enjoy the support of Indonesia, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:**

140.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**

140.2 **Take all necessary measures to ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Saudi Arabia).**

141. **The following recommendations will be examined by Indonesia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

141.1 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kazakhstan);**

141.2 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Senegal); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kazakhstan);**

141.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Guatemala);**

141.4 **Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Republic of Moldova); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Hungary);**

141.5 **Continue the process of ratification of international human rights instruments, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and, as a first step, establish a moratorium on executions (Romania);**

141.6 **Ratify, before the next universal periodic review cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment, and establish a national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czechia);**

141.7 **Take measures to put an end to torture and ill-treatment practised by the police forces and to combat the impunity of people responsible for such offences, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**

141.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Kazakhstan); Continue taking measures aimed at the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);**

141.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala) (Sierra Leone) (Spain);**

141.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala) (Senegal);**

141.11 **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including its Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities (Botswana);**

141.12 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia) (Madagascar) (Portugal) (Timor-Leste);**

141.13 **Accede to the Rome Statute as amended at the Review Conference in Kampala in 2010 and align its national legislation with the obligations under the Rome Statute, the definition of crimes and principles, including the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**

141.14 **Ratify the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court in accordance with the commitment made in the National Human Rights Action Plan (Hungary);**

141.15 **Adhere to and adapt national laws to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**

141.16 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

141.17 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

141.18 **Accede to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**

141.19 **Ratify as soon as possible the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Guatemala);**

141.20 **Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and implement existing labour regulations requiring the formal documentation of all workers and minimum standards in working conditions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

141.21 **Consider ratifying Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Albania);**

141.22 **Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the special procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

141.23 **Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay); Issue a standing invitation to special procedures**

(Kazakhstan); Extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders, respond positively to all requests to visit the country and cooperate fully, promptly and substantively with the Human Rights Council special procedures (Latvia);

141.24 Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to visit Indonesia, including Papua, in line with the openness of Indonesia to collaborate with special procedure mandate holders (Mexico);

141.25 Complete swiftly the discussions within the legislative body on the revised draft of the Criminal Code (Turkey);

141.26 Review and repeal local by-laws that may limit rights guaranteed by the Constitution, especially as they relate to the rights of women, sexual minorities and religious minorities (Norway);

141.27 Introduce legislation to repeal the blasphemy law of 1965 (Sweden);

141.28 Amend or revoke laws and decrees that limit the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Denmark);

141.29 End prosecutions under articles 156 and 156a of the Criminal Code for exercising freedom of religion and expression (United States of America);

141.30 Repeal or amend articles 106 and 110 of the Criminal Code to avoid restrictions on freedom of expression (Germany);

141.31 End prosecutions under articles 106 and 110 of the Criminal Code for exercising freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (United States of America);

141.32 Repeal all legislation and regulations that restrict women and girls from accessing information and advice related to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, including contraception (Canada);

141.33 Consider revisiting the provisions of Law No. 1/1974 on marriage, which, among others, distinguishes inheritance rights between sons and daughters in the same family (Namibia);

141.34 Eliminate from the Criminal Code the article relating to blasphemy (Spain);

141.35 Ensure that *Komnas Perempuan* is in conformity with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Sierra Leone);

141.36 Work towards repealing regional or local by-laws discriminating against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria);

141.37 Make further legislative and executive efforts in order to prevent intolerance and discrimination on religious grounds against members of religious minorities (Slovakia);

141.38 Take resolute action to prevent and effectively prosecute acts of violence and incitement of hatred against religious minorities and counter discrimination and intolerance on religious grounds (Austria);

141.39 Implement appropriate measures to prevent discrimination against religious minorities (Hungary);

141.40 Protect Christian and other minority rights and promote interfaith dialogue among religious groups in Indonesia (Kenya);

141.41 Guarantee the rights of minority groups, particularly those of religious minorities and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, through effective legal action against incitement to hatred and violent acts, as well as by revising legislation that can have discriminatory effects (Brazil);

141.42 **Review and amend the national legislation in order to reinforce the protection against discrimination, including based on religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, and introduce education programmes preventing such discrimination and stigmatization (Czechia);**

141.43 **Put in place a national policy to ensure the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and punish cases of discrimination and those guilty of discrimination (Spain);**

141.44 **Ensure that national and regional laws and policies do not discriminate against any individuals in society, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and are in line with its international obligations, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Sweden);**

141.45 **Repeal or revise legislation, notably the relevant provisions of the Aceh Islamic Criminal Code, which criminalizes sexual relations among consenting adults of the same sex, as well as legislation that discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);**

141.46 **Abolish the death penalty (Angola); Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and in all circumstances (Portugal);**

141.47 **Abolish the death penalty for drug trafficking offences (Spain); End the continued imposition of the death penalty mostly for drug-related offences (Liechtenstein);**

141.48 **Abolish the death penalty and consider commuting all death sentences imposed on persons convicted of drug offences (Chile);**

141.49 **Enhance safeguards on the use of the death penalty, including: adequate and early legal representation for cases which could attract the death penalty; non-application of the death penalty to those with mental illness; revising the Criminal Code to accord with relevant international human rights laws and obligations; and reinstating a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Australia);**

141.50 **Pending abolition, establish an independent and impartial body to conduct a review of all cases of persons sentenced to death, with a view to commuting the death sentences or at least ensuring fair trials that fully comply with international standards (Belgium);**

141.51 **Abolish the death penalty, establish a moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);**

141.52 **Consider establishing a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Austria); Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on capital punishment and commute the existing death sentences (Italy); Consider reverting to the moratorium on executions and take steps towards the abolition of the death sentence (Namibia);**

141.53 **Re-establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro); Re-establish a moratorium on the death penalty with the aim of abolishing it (Slovenia); Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Brazil); Re-establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Reintroduce immediately a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sweden);**

141.54 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway); Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Establish an official moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland); Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a**

view to abolishing it (Panama); Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France); Take urgent measures to establish a formal moratorium on executions of persons sentenced to death (Argentina); Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Iceland); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Germany); Introduce a moratorium on executions as an intermediate step towards the abolition of the death penalty, reforming the Criminal Code (Spain);

141.55 **Put in place a moratorium on executions, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland);**

141.56 **Take further steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders, including those representing the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community and adat communities (Norway);**

141.57 **Safeguard and expand religious freedom by revising national legislation so that it recognizes and protects all forms of religion or belief, theistic, atheistic and non-theistic, as set out in article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including for those outside the six officially recognized religions (Sweden);**

141.58 **Ensure that existing legal and constitutional provisions protecting human rights in particular freedom of expression, association and assembly are fully implemented nationwide; repeal discriminatory local by-laws contrary to the Constitution of Indonesia; prioritize progress on equality and non-discrimination, including in relation to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons; take action to prevent extremist groups from harassing, intimidating or persecuting religious and other minorities; and provide human rights training to officials in the legal and judicial system (Ireland);**

141.59 **Intensify all efforts to respect and uphold freedom of expression, assembly, and religion and belief, and to prevent discrimination on any grounds including sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**

141.60 **Ensure the respect of the right to a fair trial, as provided by article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right to appeal for persons sentenced to death (Republic of Moldova);**

141.61 **Continue to combat impunity, including by strengthening laws and regulations as well as their implementation (Turkey);**

141.62 **Thoroughly and transparently investigate past human rights abuses (United States of America);**

141.63 **Finalize the investigation of all human rights cases in Papua (Australia);**

141.64 **Guarantee access to contraception irrespective of marital status and repeal all laws which restrict women's and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health information (Slovenia);**

141.65 **Adapt the legislative framework in order to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and family planning, for unmarried women as well as married women, without the consent of their spouse (Belgium);**

141.66 **Take urgent measures to repeal norms and regulations that discriminate against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender**

persons, as well as to investigate and punish perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);

141.67 **Eliminate legal and political restrictions that discriminate against women on the basis of their personal status, and those that may violate their sexual and reproductive rights (Spain);**

141.68 **Apply fully existing national regulations forbidding the practice of female genital mutilation and amend national legislation to ensure full access to sexual and reproductive health rights (Portugal);**

141.69 **Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the persistent practice of female genital mutilation stops, through the criminalization of such practice and awareness campaigns (Uruguay);**

141.70 **Take additional measures aiming at addressing female genital mutilation, including its eventual ban in the long run (Mozambique);**

141.71 **Put an end in law and in practice to violence and discrimination against women, violence and discrimination against homosexuals and female genital mutilation (France);**

141.72 **Enact and enforce legislation to raise the legal age of marriage for boys and girls to 18 (Sierra Leone);**

141.73 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 16 years old (Portugal);**

141.74 **Evaluate the establishment of mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples to be guaranteed the right to their ancestral lands (Peru);**

141.75 **End compulsory drug treatment and reform mandatory reporting requirements to allow for anti-discriminatory access to health care (Portugal).**

142. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Indonesia was headed by H.E. Mrs. Retno L.P. Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and H.E. Mr. Yasonna H. Laoly, Minister of Law and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Hasan Kleib, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. R.M. Michael Tene, Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- Mr. Mualimin Abdi, Director General for Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Mr. Zudan Arif Fakrullah, Director General for Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Abdurrahman Masud, Head of Research, Development, Education and Training, Ministry of Religious Affairs;
- Major General Markoni, Head of Legal Assistance Agency, Indonesian National Armed Forces;
- Brigadier General Bambang Usadi, Head of Legal Assistance Agency, Indonesian National Police;
- Mrs. Sri Danti Anwar, Senior Advisor for Family Development, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection;
- Mr. Ifdhal Kasim, Senior Advisor for Political, Legal, Security and Human Rights Affairs, President Executive Office;
- Mr. Dicky Komar, Director of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Arrmanatha C. Nasir, Head of the Minister's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Denny Abdi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- Mr. Remigo Yolanda Berutu, Regent of Pakpak Bharat;
- Mr. Bonanza P. Taihitu, Deputy Director for Civil and Political Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Temanengnga, Deputy Director for Civil and Political Rights Instruments, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Ms. Eva Kasim, Policy Analyst, Ministry of Social Affairs.

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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Finland

* The annex is being issued without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Finland was held at the 6th meeting, on 3 May 2017. The delegation of Finland was headed by the Minister of Social Affairs and Health of Finland, Pirkko Mattila. At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Finland.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Finland: Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Finland:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/FIN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/FIN/2 and Corr.1);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/FIN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Finland through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of Finland emphasized the importance of the universal periodic review and the active role played by civil society in the review process. The Government had recently made significant changes in the national monitoring and implementation of human rights, including the establishment of the independent Human Rights Centre and the government network of contact persons for fundamental and human rights. The Centre, its Human Rights Delegation and the Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsman together formed the national human rights institution, which had been granted A status in 2015.

6. The report for the universal periodic review had been drafted simultaneously with the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights. With reference to the Human Rights Report from 2014, she drew attention to the long-standing priorities of the country's human rights policy, namely the importance of the free and active participation of civil society in all spheres of life, non-discrimination, openness and inclusion of all people, with particular focus on the rights of women and girls, indigenous peoples, minorities and persons with disabilities. Finland continued to systematically promote economic, social and cultural rights. Those priorities formed a strong basis for Finland when standing for membership in the 2021 Human Rights Council election. She reaffirmed her country's strong support for freedom of speech and freedom of expression, noting that Finland was celebrating the centenary of its independence in 2017. Major structural reforms were being planned in social welfare and health care, and in local and regional government. She reaffirmed the Government's commitment to promoting work-related migration and to granting international protection to those in need, as well as to zero tolerance of racist speech and other hate speech. Finland had created a new government anti-trafficking

coordination structure and would continue to actively promote and protect everyone's freedom of religion or belief and to support the work of human rights defenders.

7. With respect to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Finland was committed to a human rights-based approach to development commitments and focused on the rights of women and girls, as well as strengthening developing countries' own economies and democratic societies. The report for the universal periodic review contained voluntary commitments regarding the development budget and funding for the least developed countries, as well as the commitment to submit a voluntary interim report in 2019. In the second review cycle, Finland had accepted 71 of the 78 recommendations received and another four in part. Moreover, in 2014, it had submitted a voluntary interim implementation report to the Council.

8. Responding to the written questions that had been submitted in advance, she highlighted the results of the first national action plan to prevent violence against women, the number and financing of shelters and other services for victims of violence, such as a 24/7 helpline, legal advice, witness support and online services, a variety of social services, and police reporting procedures. She mentioned the 2016 guidelines on creating a local treatment chain to help victims of sexual violence and a pilot project for publicly funded crisis centres. Other measures would be laid out in a four-year plan on the implementation of the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention). Action to prevent violence against women was further strengthened by the Government Action Plan for Gender Equality.

9. The Government aimed to strengthen the participation of the Sámi and other local actors in the use and management of renewable natural resources in the Sámi Homeland. The new Act on the State Forest Enterprise included measures to ensure the rights of the Sámi to participate in land use management planning on State-owned land in the Sámi Homeland. The Government would decide later in 2017 whether it would pursue ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

10. Turning to the right to self-determination in the care of older persons and how the provisions of the National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights promoted their rights, she noted that Finland was currently in the process of preparing extensive legislation on the strengthening of the right to self-determination of social welfare and health care clients and on reducing the use of measures restricting that right. Responding to the question on the definition of rape, she said that the legislation as a whole showed that the provisions were applied in cases where the victim had not given consent.

11. Concerning the participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, Finland had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016 and a coordination mechanism had been set up in 2017. The new advisory board for the rights of persons with disabilities was composed of 18 members, 8 of whom were persons with disabilities. Furthermore, a human rights committee of persons with disabilities had been established as a permanent division under the Human Rights Delegation. She provided details on the right to vote and stand for election of persons with disabilities. Responding to another question, she said that the Government had decided not to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

12. In an effort to restrict the number of manifestations of racism and xenophobia, particularly on the Internet, the Government had recently decided to allocate more resources to police activities for the prevention of hate speech on the Internet and the investigation of related offences. Turning to another question, she noted that a study on the rights and experiences of intersex children would be initiated in 2017, after which the Government would decide on relevant measures. In response to another question, she said that, according to a recent government proposal, the maximum duration for keeping remand prisoners in police facilities would be shortened to seven days and the conditions for placement would be tightened. As for the National Non-Discrimination and Equality Tribunal and its ability to award compensation to victims, she noted that the Non-discrimination Act of 2015 provided for sanctions and remedies in a comprehensive

manner. Turning to the issue of measures to prevent hate crime and tackle bullying, she drew attention to the fact that the Non-discrimination Act placed a legal obligation on authorities, schools and employers to promote equality and to take active steps to prevent discrimination and harassment.

13. In answer to the questions on migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, particularly unaccompanied minors and their integration, the Minister elaborated on legislative changes that had been made to ensure the management of the increased number of asylum seekers. She also referred to the measures set out in the Government's Integration Programme for 2016-2019 to support immigrants' ability to secure an income, which was a requirement in order for other family members to be granted a residence permit. That requirement could limit the possibilities for family reunification and thus the integration of an unaccompanied minor. However, exceptions might be made to the requirement if it was clearly in the child's best interest.

II. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 70 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Lebanon noted the presentation of the national report. It expressed appreciation for efforts made by the Government to fight discrimination, racism and xenophobia through the adoption of legislation and policies.

16. Libya expressed appreciation for the fact that the national report included monitoring of progress achieved since the second review cycle. It was concerned about cases of violence against women and children, which were mentioned in the report.

17. Lithuania congratulated Finland on its efforts across a wide range of human rights issues. It commended Finland for adopting the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights 2017-2019 and supported efforts to combat violence against women.

18. The Maldives commended Finland for the creation of the Non-Discrimination Ombudsman and the National Non-Discrimination and Equality Tribunal as measures to ensure that the rights of its citizens were not infringed.

19. Mexico welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights 2017-2019, particularly the inclusion of projects on human rights education. It thanked Finland for sharing lessons learned on the prevention of domestic violence against women and children.

20. Mongolia congratulated Finland for implementing most of the recommendations from the previous review cycle on ratifying human rights treaties. It appreciated the efforts Finland had made to further protect the rights of children and persons with disabilities. It noted, however, that violence against women remained the main human rights issue.

21. Montenegro asked what policies had been developed to address all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence. It also asked Finland to provide information on results achieved in implementing the action plan to prevent hate speech and racism, as well as to foster social inclusion.

22. Mozambique commended Finland for the implementation of recommendations from the previous cycle, which had informed the preparation of its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights 2017-2019. It appreciated the fact that Finland had ratified almost all of the main United Nations and Council of Europe human rights treaties.

23. Namibia noted that Finland was an example of good practice on issues such as access to information and free press, and that it was ranked by Reporters Without Borders as one of the world's top achievers. It applauded initiatives and achievements in strengthening equality between men and women.

24. The Netherlands commended Finland for ratifying the Istanbul Convention and establishing a committee to prepare a plan for its implementation. It appreciated steps taken to legalize same-sex marriage as of March 2017.

25. Norway congratulated Finland for its commitment to complying with international obligations and promoting human rights and transparency. With regard to the rights of indigenous people, it commended Finland for the government-commissioned study that had been published in 2017 in support of the discussion on Sami rights.

26. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the efforts of Finland to implement the recommendations received during the previous review. It considered the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights to be an important milestone. It commended the objective set by Finland to increase its development budget in the long term to 0.7 per cent of gross national income.

27. Peru expressed appreciation for progress made, in particular with regard to the rights of the Sami people, and the strong commitment of Finland to international cooperation in the area of support for development.

28. The Philippines welcomed the ratification by Finland of several human rights instruments, including the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), but regretted that it would not ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Philippines appreciated the efforts made to align the country's domestic legal framework with its human rights obligations, and commended the efforts of Finland to combat hate speech, extremist movements and violent extremism.

29. Portugal commended Finland for its efforts to improve the rights of women, such as the adoption of the Government Action Plan Gender for Equality.

30. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the adoption of the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights 2017-2019, which included recommendations made by human rights mechanisms and the results of the evaluation of the previous action plan. It noted concerns by certain human rights mechanisms regarding violence against women.

31. Romania expressed appreciation for the participation of Finland in the universal periodic review and commended it for the measures it had adopted to comply with accepted recommendations in the current cycle.

32. The Russian Federation was concerned about the high indicators of human trafficking in Finland and the detention of juvenile offenders together with adults in correctional facilities.

33. Rwanda welcomed the continued efforts of Finland to promote and protect human rights, including through the implementation of its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights and its efforts to combat discrimination, hate speech and related intolerance.

34. Serbia welcomed the most recent institutional developments with regard to the promotion of equality and combating discrimination and encouraged Finland to ensure accountability for all expressions of racism, xenophobia, hate speech and for extremist rhetoric in the public sphere.

35. Sierra Leone commended Finland for establishing its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights and on the enactment into national law of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. It noted the implementation in 2016 of the Government Action Plan against Human Trafficking.

36. Slovenia welcomed the new National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights, the ratification of international human rights instruments by Finland and the services available to older persons in Finland.

37. South Africa noted with appreciation the efforts made by Finland to implement the recommendations it had accepted during its previous reviews, in particular efforts aimed at

combating racism and xenophobia. However, it remained concerned about the continuing gender-based wage gap in Finland.

38. Spain congratulated Finland on the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. It was concerned that although Finland ratified the Istanbul Convention, gender violence remained a problem in the country.

39. Sri Lanka commended Finland for the high percentage of women's participation in the State legislature and recognized the efforts to strengthen gender equality, including the adoption of the Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Act on Equality between Women and Men.

40. The State of Palestine welcomed the steps taken by Finland to implement the previous review recommendations and its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. It also welcomed the efforts of Finland to combat discrimination, including the National Action Plan to combat discrimination and promote equality.

41. Sweden was concerned that although Finland was ranked as one of the most gender equal countries in the world, domestic violence and sexual abuse against women remained widespread. It was also concerned that transgender persons and intersex children continued to face discrimination.

42. Timor-Leste welcomed the establishment of national human rights institutions, the Government Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Government Action Plan against Human Trafficking. Timor-Leste also wished to highlight the new project in Finland to collect information about forced marriage.

43. Turkey welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan for Gender Equality, the adoption of the National Action Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and the drafting of the Government Action Plan against Human Trafficking. Turkey was concerned that discriminatory and xenophobic comments had become more common.

44. Ukraine commended the significant improvements to the national legislative framework provided by the adoption of laws and programmes for the protection of the rights of children, vulnerable persons and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed the legislative amendments on the prevention of human trafficking and on combating violence against women.

45. The United Kingdom welcomed the ratification by Finland of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Protocol of 2014 to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and the adoption of the 2016-2017 Government Action Plan against Human Trafficking.

46. The United States of America congratulated Finland for its efforts in combating discrimination and trafficking in persons and encouraged it to take steps to reduce the number of religiously motivated hate crimes and ensure equal access for persons with disabilities.

47. Uruguay praised the progress achieved with regard to the commitments made by Finland to consider alternatives to the detention of asylum seekers and regular migrants.

48. Uzbekistan noted with satisfaction the legislative and administrative measures to promote and protect human rights adopted by Finland over the past few years.

49. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about challenges related to the increase in and propagation of increasingly extreme racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, especially against Roma, Somalis and on the Internet. It also expressed concern about the increase in hate speech regarding immigration and asylum seekers.

50. Albania welcomed progress made in the promotion of human rights, in particular the establishment of the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights with a focus on education, equality and non-discrimination. It also welcomed major structural reforms in social welfare and health care.

51. Algeria congratulated Finland on the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalization and Extremism, which aimed to combat hate speech and prevent hate crimes. It also welcomed the establishment of the government plan of action for persons with disabilities.

52. Angola noted with appreciation the progress accomplished in the legislation on social protection for persons with disabilities. Nonetheless, it noted with concern the high number of cases of violence against women and children, especially those from minorities.

53. Argentina congratulated Finland on the adoption of its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights 2017-2019.

54. Armenia welcomed the establishment of the Non-Discrimination Ombudsman. It encouraged Finland to take further steps to strengthen the human dignity of children and mutual respect between children and their parents in order to prevent violence against children.

55. Australia commended the progress made in the field of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. However, it was concerned that the Act on the Legal Recognition of the Gender of Transsexuals still included a requirement that persons must be sterilized or otherwise infertile before gender reassignment could be legally recognized.

56. The head of the delegation of Finland emphasized the fact that the National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights focused on fundamental and human rights education, equality and non-discrimination, the right of individuals and groups to self-determination, and fundamental rights and digitalization. Highlighting the measures that were being taken to prevent and combat violence against women, she highlighted the fact that the purpose was to ensure the implementation of the Istanbul Convention and ensure the provision of specific social and health services for victims of violence.

57. The delegation explained that the new non-discrimination law widened protection against discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation and included protection against discrimination in all areas of life. Following the introduction of gender-neutral marriage, which had been the result of a citizens' initiative in Finland, the Act on the Legal Recognition of the Gender of Transsexuals had been amended. The abolition of the infertility requirement was not included in the current Government's legislative plan. A preliminary understanding on a Nordic Sámi Convention had been reached; it underlined the participation and self-determination of the Sámi. Moreover, the Government was taking measures to create communities free from racism and discrimination by placing emphasis on open dialogue, inter alia, through the Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations. In addition, the Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech online, which had been published by Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Microsoft and the European Commission, was currently being implemented.

58. The delegation stated that the definition of rape contained in national legislation was compatible with the Istanbul Convention and did not require violence or use of force. Finland had a comprehensive legal framework on hate crime and hate speech, which were regulated mainly in the Criminal Code. According to current law on prisons, juveniles under 18 years of age should be detained separately from adults, as long as it was not against their interest. Provisions on gender-based violence and violence against children had been under constant revision. Finland has criminalized sexual harassment and stalking and had enhanced the protection of victims.

59. The delegation noted that, under the first programme to implement the national Roma policy, progress had been made, especially on education of the Roma. Preparations for a new programme would be made in 2017. A survey on the health and well-being of the Roma and the relevant services was currently being conducted. A specific State budget allocation had been earmarked for providing culturally sensitive social and health services in Sámi in the Sámi Homeland. With respect to the key projects of the Government, €40 million had been allocated to children and families, while €30 million had been allocated to developing services for the elderly.

60. The delegation described the measures that were being taken to prohibit and reduce corporal punishment and other violence against children. With regard to the best interest of intersex infants, increasing attention was being paid to the information provided to parents on the child's development and the right to self-determination. Discussions on that topic were ongoing. On child protection measures, the Finnish Child Welfare Act stressed that the best interest of the child must be taken into consideration in all social welfare actions. Taking a child into custody was a last resort.

61. The delegation elaborated on police activities with respect to violence against women and support for victims. As for countering hate crimes, racism and xenophobia, the Government had allocated €10 million to the police in 2016. Furthermore, a new National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalization and Extremism had been prepared in 2016. With respect to activities to counter trafficking in human beings, the Government had adopted its Action Plan against Human Trafficking 2016-2017. The delegation emphasized the importance of the creation and further development of a national referral mechanism and of anti-trafficking training.

62. The delegation described the government action plan on asylum policy and legislative and other procedural changes in the field of asylum. All asylum applications were assessed individually and all aspects of the case and relevant country of origin information was taken into account. The law on detention of asylum seekers and other foreigners contained strict preconditions for the detention of minors: unaccompanied children could only be detained if they were over 15 years of age and had been issued with an enforceable removal decision. Since 2017, the law had provided for a new precautionary measure, namely the obligation for an alien to stay in a specific reception centre, which further reduced the need to detain minors.

63. The delegation stated that human rights had been included in the new primary school curriculum since 2014, with the aim of teaching, respecting, protecting, promoting and implementing human rights at all levels. Furthermore, the recommendations of a study conducted in 2014 on democracy and human rights in teacher education had been implemented in 2015. Relevant in-service training had started in 2016 and would be evaluated in 2017.

64. A working group had been set up in 2017 to review the system of representatives for unaccompanied minors, and the Integration Act was being redrafted in the light of a regional reform. In that context, the Government would review the governance of the housing and support provided for unaccompanied minors who had a residence permit, while taking into account the best interest of the child and the possibility for the minor to stay in the same region before and after receiving the residence permit. Furthermore, measures were being taken to increase transparency on the gender pay gap. Moreover, Finland had ratified the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in 2014 and was currently focusing on studies, capacity-building, dialogue and remedies in that regard.

65. The Government was drafting a proposal to Parliament to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and for Finland to recognize in full the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances. Finland actively monitored reservations made to international human rights treaties and objected to reservations deemed to be incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty. Finland had valid reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Nonetheless, the necessity of maintaining the reservations and the possibility of withdrawing them were reviewed periodically.

66. Azerbaijan applauded the special legislative and institutional measures the Government had taken in response to the universal periodic review recommendations on enhancing anti-discrimination action.

67. Bangladesh appreciated the central values and goals of equality and non-discrimination in Finnish society and the TRUST project, through which unaccompanied minors, stakeholders and care practitioners worked together to find solutions for an inclusive society. Bangladesh commended Finland for the legislative amendments, action plans and various projects it had introduced in order to combat violence against women.

68. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed steps taken to further enhance a strong foundation for the protection of human rights, in particular the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

69. Botswana welcomed the Action Plan for Gender Equality and amendments to the legislation on sexual offences. However, it was concerned about the high incidence of domestic violence, challenges in combating trafficking and the persistence of discrimination against persons with disabilities, immigrants and minority groups.

70. Brazil commended Finland for its Non-discrimination Act and the designation of the Parliamentary Ombudsman as the national preventive mechanism against torture. It noted, however, that the Criminal Code continued to define rape according to the degree of violence of the perpetrator.

71. Bulgaria commended Finland for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

72. Canada commended Finland for its continued commitment to improve respect for human rights and its efforts to strive for the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunities and transparency.

73. Chile appreciated the 2013 Human Rights Strategy of the Foreign Service of Finland. It was concerned about the lack of progress on the ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and wished to know whether Finland was considering acceding to that instrument and, if so, how the Sami people would participate in the accession process.

74. China welcomed the commitment of Finland to meeting its targets for development assistance. It noted with concern that the Roma and Sami minorities still faced discrimination in education, employment and housing owing to racism, xenophobia and anti-immigrant sentiment, which was on the rise.

75. Colombia highlighted the high percentage of women in Parliament, Government and among Finnish representatives in the European Parliament. It also highlighted the revision of the Aliens Act, which affected unaccompanied minors and family reunification.

76. Côte d'Ivoire noted the legislative provisions that had been adopted in Finland regarding gender equality and the care of persons with disabilities. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged the Government to strengthen its efforts to guarantee universal human rights in the country, particularly for minorities, migrants and asylum seekers.

77. Cuba highlighted actions taken to comply with the previous review recommendations relating to human rights treaties, such as the ratification by Finland of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It congratulated Finland on its commitment to exceeding the budget for development, including the funding target of 0.2 per cent of gross national income to the least developed countries.

78. Egypt expressed concern regarding the increase in Finland of hate speech, xenophobia, Islamophobia and racist and aggressive acts, especially against migrants and asylum seekers. It also noted that the increased number of hate crimes might jeopardize social relations.

79. Estonia welcomed the ratification by Finland of several United Nations human rights instruments and of the Istanbul Convention on violence against women, as well as its efforts to tackle discrimination, hate speech and hate crime. It acknowledged the contribution Finland made to international development policy.

80. France welcomed the importance attributed by Finland to human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the development of a National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights, in line with previous review recommendations.

81. Georgia noted with appreciation that Finland was a signatory to most international conventions. It welcomed the ratification by Finland of several human rights instruments

since the previous universal periodic review and the adoption of its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights.

82. Germany welcomed the positive steps Finland had taken with respect to the recommendations made during the previous review, its commitment to protecting human rights at both the national and international levels and its ratification of several conventions.

83. Greece congratulated Finland on the significant progress it had made in the field of human rights since its second review and encouraged it to continue its efforts to address violence against women and to assist women victims of violence.

84. Guatemala took note of the significant progress achieved by Finland. It was, however, concerned at reports indicating that the new Finnish Forestry Act had eliminated several provisions on the protection of the rights of the Sami people.

85. Honduras welcomed the action Finland had taken to implement the recommendations from the previous review. However, it was concerned that Finland was not yet a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

86. Hungary commended Finland for the preparation of the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights. It was concerned that persons belonging to certain ethnic and religious minorities and persons with disabilities continued to face discrimination.

87. Iceland congratulated Finland for the inclusive preparation process of the national report and welcomed the 2015 revision of the Act on Equality between Women and Men. It noted that Finland had a high percentage of women victims of violence.

88. India welcomed the National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights and appreciated the fact that Finland acknowledged its growing sociopolitical polarization. India encouraged Finland to address the issue of discrimination against persons with disabilities, especially women and girls.

89. Indonesia welcomed the launch of the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights and commended Finland for its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its establishment of the new Non-Discrimination Act.

90. The Islamic Republic of Iran regretted that Finland had not taken effective measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and children, particularly those from ethnic and religious minorities, and noted with concern the legislative changes affecting refugees and migrants.

91. Iraq commended Finland for the high representation of women in Parliament and in Government, as well as among its representatives in the European Parliament. Iraq also commended Finland for the establishment of a national human rights institution.

92. Ireland commended Finland for its progress on human rights since its previous review and for its consistent backing of international human rights institutions, including through significant financial support. Ireland welcomed the amendment of sexual offences legislation since the previous review cycle.

93. Italy commended Finland for its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights, its commitment to zero tolerance of hate speech and hate crimes and the measures adopted to prevent and combat violence against women and children.

94. Kazakhstan commended Finland for its commitment to human rights and noted the recent ratification of a number of international human rights instruments, the adoption of the second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights, and the efforts of Finland to enhance its anti-discrimination action.

95. The delegation of Finland provided additional details on the steps it was taking to counter hate speech and hate crime, noting that the police had established a new specialist unit to investigate hate crimes on the Internet and other networks.

96. Finland emphasized that the Act on Equality between Women and Men prohibited gender-based discrimination, including discrimination based on pregnancy or family leave. The Government had appointed a working group in 2017 to address inequality issues. Further information was provided on the Government's basic income experiment, health- and social-care reform, key projects and the Government programme for young people who were not in employment, education or training.

97. The delegation explained that Finland respected the principle of non-refoulement and provided international protection to those in need. As for the asylum process, case officers were trained to conduct interviews in a child-sensitive manner and followed specific guidelines to that end. The asylum authority had also designated a case officer who was specialized in the assessment of the best interest of the child.

98. The delegation elaborated on the stipulations concerning accessibility of public and private buildings and transport for persons with disabilities, including the government decree concerning accessibility of buildings. The Land Use and Building Act provided that a building and its surroundings must, insofar as its use required, be suitable for people whose capacity to move or function was limited. One of the objectives of the Finnish transport policy was to mainstream accessibility into different forms of transport.

99. The head of the delegation concluded by expressing gratitude for the frank and open debate and explained that the government network of contact persons for fundamental and human rights would review the recommendations received, respond to them and follow-up on their implementation. Finnish civil society would be invited to engage in the process, including by identifying priority recommendations and with regard to follow-up. She reiterated her country's strong support for and commitment to the universal periodic review process.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

100. **The following recommendations will be examined by Finland, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

100.1 **Withdraw its reservation to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (South Africa) (Portugal);**

100.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines) (Egypt) (Honduras);**

100.3 **Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Guatemala);**

100.4 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mozambique) (Chile);**

100.5 **Consider ways forward for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

100.6 **Continue to consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and recognize the competence of its committee (Uruguay);**

100.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, recognizing in full the competence of the associated Committee (Portugal);**

100.8 **Speed up the process of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);**

100.9 **Continue with its efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

100.10 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (France) (Montenegro) (Italy);**

100.11 **Finalize efforts aimed at acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and thus the full recognition of the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Ukraine);**

100.12 **In accordance with the commitment made after the universal periodic review of 2012, ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 1989, (No. 169); and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

100.13 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

100.14 **Ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Mexico);**

100.15 **Engage the Sami people in the ratification process of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Norway);**

100.16 **Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Peru);**

100.17 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

100.18 **Continue its efforts in the implementation of accepted recommendations from the second cycle and consider sharing good practices in that regard (Ireland);**

100.19 **Continue its efforts to further improve its relevant legal and administrative frameworks and policies, in conformity with its international commitments (Hungary);**

100.20 **Consider defining rape as a sexual violation in the Criminal Code, irrespective of the degree of violence used or threatened by the perpetrator (Namibia);**

100.21 **Amend the Criminal Code to no longer define rape according to the degree of violence used by the perpetrator but rather the lack of consent of the victim (Portugal);**

100.22 **Reform the Criminal Code to define rape as a sexual violation, irrespective of the degree of violence used or threatened by the perpetrator (Australia);**

100.23 **Continue strengthening national laws on offences related to violence against women and girls (Botswana);**

100.24 **Amend the appropriate legislation in order to ensure that the definition of rape covers all cases of non-consensual sexual acts (Brazil);**

100.25 **Provide its existing and new national institutions and bodies for the advancement of women and gender equality with adequate human, technical and budgetary resources (Timor-Leste);**

100.26 **Establish a national institution for the advancement of women in accordance with the provisions of the Beijing Platform for Action (Honduras);**

100.27 **Further strengthen its national human rights institutions, especially in the form of greater resource allocation (Pakistan);**

100.28 **Provide the national human rights institution with sufficient resources to carry out its mandate effectively and independently, including the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (Guatemala);**

100.29 **Ensure that the Non-Discrimination Ombudsman has the necessary information and resources to make decisions related to mandatory deportations, and can ensure that these are carried out respecting the rights of those concerned (Mexico);**

100.30 **Further assist the efforts carried out by the new Non-Discrimination Ombudsman in providing legal protection and remedies against all forms of discrimination (Indonesia);**

100.31 **Continue allocating adequate financial and human resources to effectively implement its national action plan on human rights (Philippines);**

100.32 **Mobilize adequate resources to complete its second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights (Canada);**

100.33 **Sustain and create new platforms for human rights education (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

100.34 **Provide sufficient resources to continue with systematic human rights education and training of teachers at all levels of national education (Slovenia);**

100.35 **Strengthen and enhance existing laws countering different forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia (Lebanon);**

100.36 **Enhance efforts aimed at the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by adopting a long-term systematic response to these scourges (South Africa);**

100.37 **Continue its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and promote equality (Azerbaijan);**

100.38 **Continue its efforts and improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination by ensuring the same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination (State of Palestine);**

100.39 **Consider improving its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination by ensuring the same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination (Albania);**

100.40 **Step up efforts to improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination (Bulgaria);**

100.41 **Make further efforts to ensure equal protection from discrimination (Hungary);**

100.42 **Adopt a long-term and comprehensive framework to tackle discrimination, racism and xenophobia, focusing both on prevention and on combating human rights violations (Brazil);**

100.43 **Improve access to effective legal remedies for victims of discrimination (Slovenia);**

100.44 **Ensure implementation of comprehensive legislative reform that guarantees the same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination, in particular discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Montenegro);**

100.45 **Continue its efforts in the field of combating and eliminating discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, inter alia, by implementing comprehensive legislative reform that guarantees equal protection from discrimination on all grounds (Albania);**

100.46 **Eliminate, in the case of transsexuals, the requirement of sterilization, medical treatment and a mental health diagnosis in order to complete the process of legal recognition of gender identity (Mexico);**

100.47 **Amend the current Act on the Legal Recognition of the Gender of Transsexuals by abolishing the need for sterilization or infertility as a requirement for a person's legal recognition of their gender identity (Netherlands);**

100.48 **Eliminate sterilization as a necessary criterion for the recognition of the gender of transgender persons (Portugal);**

100.49. **Remove the current norm for mandatory sterility to officially register gender reassignment (Spain);**

100.50 **Revise the Trans Act (on the Legal Recognition of the Gender of Transsexuals) by abolishing the need for sterilization, other medical treatment and a mental health diagnosis as requirements for a person's legal recognition of their gender identity and ensure that medical procedures performed on intersex infants and children take into account the best interest of the child (Sweden);**

100.51 **Reform legislation to remove the requirement of infertility or sterilization as a condition for the legal recognition of gender reassignment (Australia);**

100.52 **Remove the requirement of infertility or sterilization before an individual may change their gender on legal documents (Canada);**

100.53 **Amend its laws to remove the requirement for sterilization or infertility before recognition of the gender of transsexual persons and further, consider moving to a process allowing persons to self-declare their gender identity (Ireland);**

100.54 **Strengthen prevention and awareness-raising programmes to address xenophobia and violent extremism at the national and subregional levels (Philippines);**

100.55 **Take measures against xenophobia and Islamophobia. Improve the implementation of the existing legal framework for combating racism (Turkey);**

100.56 **Take further steps to eliminate discrimination, racism and xenophobia in the country (Uzbekistan);**

100.57 **Continue strengthening measures against racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia, as well as discrimination against migrants (Chile);**

100.58 **Further combat racial discrimination and xenophobia, and effectively reduce the number of cases of hate crime (China);**

100.59 **Take effective and rapid steps through the enactment of legislation to combat hate speech, Islamophobia and aggressive racist acts, which are increasingly prevalent in society, and ensure their effects are addressed in the long term (Egypt);**

100.60 **Consider improving the implementation of the legal framework for combating racism (Namibia);**

100.61 **Adopt appropriate legislative and policy measures to adjust its legal system and combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia (Honduras);**

100.62 **Continue to introduce effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination, hate speech and hate crime, both online and offline, and ensure that such crimes are effectively investigated (Estonia);**

100.63 **Enhance efforts to curb hate crimes against certain religious communities, ethnic groups and other minorities including indigenous people (India);**

100.64 **Strengthen measures to prevent hate speech and harassment against minority groups and persons with disabilities, in line with the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalization and Extremism (Indonesia);**

100.65 **Ensure that the law enforcement, security and judicial authorities have the necessary knowledge and skills to address hate crimes against immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees by providing mandatory training and guidelines, and amend laws specific to hate crime and hate speech (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

100.66 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat discrimination against persons with immigration backgrounds (Turkey);**

100.67 **Continue to reinforce the measures of fight against xenophobia, racism and intolerance with regard to migrants and asylum seekers (Angola);**

100.68 **Strengthen measures aimed at fighting against discrimination, racism and xenophobia in the country, especially concerning migrants and asylum seekers (Côte d'Ivoire);**

100.69 **Strengthen efforts to restrict outbreaks of racism and xenophobia, especially manifestations of racism on the Internet (Italy);**

100.70 **Strengthen the fight against xenophobia on social networks and the Internet (Algeria);**

100.71 **Take more effective measures in order to fight, and even to eradicate, crimes and hate speech against minorities, focusing on prevention and following-up these acts (Côte d'Ivoire);**

100.72 **Prevent hate speech on the Internet and intensify the fight against hate crime through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights and other measures (Cuba);**

100.73 **Take an effective stand against hate speech and aggressive attitudes that are becoming increasingly mainstream (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

100.74 **Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which include situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**

100.75 **Consider including in its next universal periodic review report information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors of atrocity crimes, including through utilization of the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes (Rwanda);**

100.76 **Increase State funding for shelter services for victims of violence and especially minorities and vulnerable groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

100.77 **Develop a comprehensive and coordinated programme to fight human trafficking, adopt effective measures to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and organize specialized training for law enforcement and immigration officials and other State officials who enter into contact with victims of human trafficking on issues relating to the identification of victims, the conduct of investigations, criminal prosecutions and punishment of perpetrators (Russian Federation);**

100.78 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and take effective measures to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and adopt procedures for the determination of the best interests of child victims of trafficking (Turkey);**

100.79 **Develop clear guidelines on how to identify and protect victims of trafficking in persons (United States of America);**

100.80 **Effectively monitor and evaluate the 2016-2017 National Action Plan against Human Trafficking and provide an update in a subsequent universal periodic review report (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

100.81 **Ensure the full implementation of the National Action Plan against Human Trafficking as a means of ensuring the promotion and protection of victims of trafficking (Botswana);**

100.82 **Continue strengthening measures of fighting against domestic violence and human trafficking, including by increasing the number and geographic coverage of reception centres for families and victims (Chile);**

100.83 **Seek to adopt procedures for the determination of the best interests of child victims of trafficking and children of victims, including with a view to strengthening the identification of victims of trafficking, especially women and children (Bulgaria);**

100.84 **Release prisoners detained as conscientious objectors to military service and ensure that civilian alternatives to military service are not punitive or discriminatory and remain under civilian control (Uruguay);**

100.85 **Continue efforts to guarantee the representation in political and public life of women belonging to disadvantaged groups like women with disabilities, ethnic minorities, Roma people and migrants (Colombia);**

100.86 **Provide protection for the family as a natural and basic unit of society (Egypt);**

100.87 **Continue with its structural reforms in social welfare and health care with a focus on protecting the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**

100.88 **Redouble its efforts to implement the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, including through the further development of the Equal Pay Programme (South Africa);**

100.89 **Eliminate the persistent wage gap for labour between women and men by eliminating the significant segregation between the genders on the labour market (Russian Federation);**

100.90 **Continue to narrow wage disparities between men and women in line with the country's Equal Pay Programme for 2016-2019 (Sri Lanka);**

100.91 **Effectively provide for the application of laws prohibiting wage discrimination for equal work between men and women (Uzbekistan);**

100.92 **Adopt suitable legislation to combat and punish discrimination on the basis of pregnancy and family leave in the labour market, which provides for reparation for victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

100.93 **Take further measures to address discrimination against non-native Finnish citizens in the area of employment, particularly by reducing the wage gap between immigrants and native Finns (Serbia);**

100.94 **Take efforts to strengthen the education system through the provision of mandatory training on human rights education (Maldives);**

100.95 **Continue the action aimed at the promotion of gender equality in all public and private activities (Angola);**

100.96 **Continue to enhance the protection and the rights of women and children (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

100.97 Conduct public awareness campaigns in the media to fight against drug consumption, abusive consumption of alcohol and suicide among young women and girls (Algeria);

100.98 Exert more efforts aiming at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, particularly in the labour market (Libya);

100.99 Continue the work accomplished to prevent gender-based discrimination, promote equality between women and men and thus improve women's condition, particularly in working life (Cuba);

100.100 Continue its good efforts to address violence against women (Lithuania);

100.101 Ensure proper implementation of policies directed towards combating violence against women, including the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regarding sexual violence (Republic of Moldova);

100.102 Establish a specific action plan to combat gender-based violence with a special system of prevention for this type of violence and also broaden the network of assistance for victims of sexual violence or gender-based violence (Spain);

100.103 Promote gender equality and further combat violence against women (China);

100.104 Take further measures aimed at eradicating violence against women (Georgia);

100.105 Ensure the implementation of measures aimed at combating violence against women (Iceland);

100.106 Strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women (Iraq);

100.107 Continue its efforts aimed at eliminating discrimination and preventing violence against women and children, as well as taking further measures, with a longer-term strategy, aimed at protecting women's rights (Iceland);

100.108 Prepare a national plan with allocated targets to combat violence and discrimination against women and provide access and financial aid to support services, and strengthen cooperation between different government agencies (Islamic Republic of Iran);

100.109 Increase its funding to actors engaged in combating violence and sexual abuse of women (Sweden);

100.110 Implement new measures to ensure victims of rape seek redress, and modify the law to ensure the penalties for rape are more severe (Sierra Leone);

100.111 Carry out a review of criteria for prosecuting cases of rape and sexual assault, to ensure that lack of consent, not only the use of force, is given adequate consideration when bringing cases for prosecution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

100.112 Consolidate support services for women victims of violence (Republic of Moldova);

100.113 Provide adequate support services to protect victims of domestic and sexual violence (Turkey);

100.114 Continue its efforts to implement the Istanbul Convention by ensuring that it has a sufficient budget, increase the number of shelters for women and children victims of violence, strengthen penalties for rape, improve the training of professionals for better reception of victims and better processing of their complaints (France);

108.115 **Implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in order to provide improved protection and assistance to women and children that have become victims of violence (Germany);**

108.116 **Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women as well as support victims and survivors of such violence (India);**

108.117 **Further continue its efforts to combat domestic violence and intensify the implementation of the Government Action Plan for Gender Equality (Mongolia);**

108.118 **Allocate sufficient resources in order to ensure full implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Netherlands);**

108.119 **Provide further support assistance services to better protect victims of domestic violence (Sierra Leone);**

108.120 **Establish a national action plan to address domestic and family violence (Australia);**

108.121 **Establish a national coordination unit and provide adequate resources and other support for the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Canada);**

108.122 **Take further measures to address violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence, especially in the field of prevention (Estonia);**

108.123 **Take all the necessary measures to put an end to violence committed against women and children (Libya);**

108.124 **Reinforce the measures to protect the rights of the child (Georgia);**

108.125 **Provide training on the rights of the child to public officials and civil servants (Timor-Leste);**

108.126 **Bring its legislation on the rights of children during the asylum procedure in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);**

108.127 **Establish additional standards to guarantee the swift and appropriate appointment of guardians to unaccompanied minors (Portugal);**

108.128 **In cases when the Finnish authorities decide that the separation of children from their natural family is necessary for the best interests of the child, adopt that measure according to a decision taken by a judicial authority, as required by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Romania);**

108.129 **Expedite the necessary legislative reforms to facilitate the reunification of children with their families (Colombia);**

108.130 **Provide training in the area of the rights of the child for State officials and civil servants at all levels, in particular to prevent cases of the unjustified removal of children from their families (Russian Federation);**

108.131 **Ensure full implementation of laws prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings, including through campaigns to raise awareness among adults and children, as well as the promotion of positive and non-violent forms of discipline that do not affect the upbringing of children (Uruguay);**

108.132 **Review national laws to prohibit the detention of minors (Portugal);**

108.133 **Adopt measures to hold juvenile and adult offenders separately (Russian Federation);**

108.134 **Take measures to separate juvenile detainees from adults in all places of detention (Algeria);**

[redacted] Accompany the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with sufficient funds and concrete indicators through a new national disability policy (VAMPO) that continues the 2010-2015 policy (Spain);

[redacted] Strengthen anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal access for persons with disabilities to public accommodations, commercial facilities and transportation (United States of America);

[redacted] Continue efforts to promote opportunities for productive and paid employment for persons with disabilities (Colombia);

[redacted] Continue consultations on the rights of persons with disabilities with a view to implementing non-discriminatory policies and legislation (Maldives);

[redacted] Establish and promote culturally sensitive initiatives to provide services for minority groups such as Roma and Sami and for migrants and refugees (Maldives);

[redacted] Consider introducing incentives for better political participation of minorities and immigrants with a view to upholding their integration into society (Serbia);

[redacted] Continue with the policies of inclusion of the Roma population (Peru);

[redacted] Continue its efforts to prevent discrimination against Roma (Timor-Leste);

[redacted] Protect the economic, social and cultural rights of the Sami people from the negative effects that may result from logging and other activities carried out by private agents (Guatemala);

[redacted] Strengthen national efforts to protect migrants and refugees (Iraq);

[redacted] Strengthen social integration policies, especially for migrants (Lebanon);

[redacted] Strengthen the policies related to receiving and the integration of migrants and refugees (Peru);

[redacted] Adopt legislation and policy measures to effectively promote and protect human rights for refugees, migrants and ethnic minorities (China);

[redacted] Continue its efforts to combat discrimination, particularly against migrant workers (Bangladesh);

[redacted] Take urgent measures for the investigation and punishment of acts of hate and discrimination towards migrants, refugees and minorities, and strengthen its awareness-raising programmes for the population in general and for public officials (Argentina);

[redacted] Ensure the effective protection of migrants, particularly women migrant workers, against discrimination (Philippines);

[redacted] Provide the necessary protection for and preserve the dignity of asylum seekers, ensure their access to legal assistance, facilitate family reunification procedures for migrants, and provide them with social security (Egypt);

[redacted] Evaluate the impact of recent changes made to policies and legislations, which seem to restrict the international protection regime for asylum seekers and refugees, and ensure that all persons in need of international protection receive fair treatment and that refugees' rights to reunification are respected (Kazakhstan);

100.153 **Thoroughly and comprehensively review its legislation regarding the granting of asylum and migration in order to align it with its international obligations and standards (Honduras).**

101. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Finland was headed by the Minister of Social Affairs and Health of Finland, Pirkko Mattila, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Pirkko Mattila, Minister of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Ms.Terhi Hakala, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Tiina Ullven-Putkonen, Special Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Mr. Renne Klinge, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Nina Nordström, Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Krista Oinonen, Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Marjatta Hiekka, Legal Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Janina Hasenson, Legal Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Katja Koskela, Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Johanna Suurpää, Director Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Ville Hinkkanen, Senior Adviser, Legislative Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Veli-Pekka Rautava, Chief Senior Specialist, Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Kukka Krüger, Senior Specialist, Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Teija Pellikainen, Senior Officer for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Aki Tornberg, Councellor of Education, Ministry of Education and Culture;
- Ms. Seija Jalkanen, Administrator, Legal Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment;
- Mr. Pasi Korhonen, Director of International Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Ms. Viveca Arrhenius, Ministerial Counsellor for Social Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Ms. Maija Iles, Senior Officer of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Mr. Ville Koponen, Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Environment;
- Ms. Linda Ekholm, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Katariina Tervakangas, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Heini Leppänen, Adviser, Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Kaari Mattila, Member of the Human Rights Delegation, The Finnish League for Human Rights;

- Mr. Markku Jokinen, Member of the Network specializing in Human Rights in the Finnish Foreign Policy, Finnish Association of the Deaf;
- Ms. Saija Kuronen, Sign language interpreter, Finnish Association of the Deaf;
- Ms. Susanna Silberstein, Sign language interpreter, Finnish Association of the Deaf.